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COTTON
FC 1-72
January 1972

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS RISE IN NOVEMBER

PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Cotton exports from the United States reached 272,000 running bales in November 1971, about 40 percent higher than low October shipments of only 195,000 bales. The rise in November shipments reflects the delayed export of most of the cotton caught by the west coast strike July 1-October 6. Shipment through Texas gulf ports briefly affected by the atlantic and gulf coast strike remained about the same as the low October level, but the closure of other ports restricted the movement of competitively priced Delta cotton. Total shipments for the first 4 months of the 1971-72 season (Aug.-Nov.) were approximately 940,000 bales, 55 percent higher than the 605,000 bales exported during the same period last year. November shipments exceeded November 1970 exports by about 20,000 bales.

Shipment of about 125,000 bales, most of which was destined for India and Indonesia under P.L. 480, was delayed by the longshoremen and warehousemen's strike of western ports. Additional quantities not under P.L. 480 also were delayed in port. Nearly all of this cotton has now been shipped, with the bulk of the shipments during November. In spite of the dock strikes which closed most atlantic and gulf ports October 1-November 27, continued exports through Texas gulf ports in early and late November (especially Galveston and Houston) also helped to maintain November exports at slightly above the 251,000 bales shipped during November 1970. These two ports handled more than one-half of total U.S. 1970-71 cotton exports and accounted for one-third of November shipments.

Exports to Europe, after a dramatic increase in August and September, fell sharply in October and continued the downtrend in November, falling another 14 percent to about 34,000 bales. The largest November reductions (3,000-6,000 bales) occurred in exports to the United Kingdom, Belgium-Luxembourg, and West Germany, but Portuguese and French imports of U.S. cotton rose slightly during the month. Exports to non-European countries increased sharply, however, to 238,000 bales--53 percent above the 156,000 bales shipped to non-European destinations during October. Shipments to Japan, India, and Indonesia accounted for most of the increase (up 17,000-26,000 bales each), but exports also rose to Vietnam, Hong Kong, Argentina, South Africa, and Thailand. Shipments to the Philippines, Canada, and Morocco were lower. Total exports to Europe for the first 4 months of 1971-72 are still more than double shipments to Europe a year earlier and exports to other destinations are up more than 40 percent from last year.

PLEASE NOTE: First Class least expensive
under PL 91-375, May 16, 1971

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FC 1-72

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS

Destination	(running bales)				
	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	Average	Aug.-Nov.			
	1960-64	1969	1970	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	23	0	0	0	0
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	121	19	46	7	22
Denmark.....	14	1/	1/	1/	3
Finland.....	17	6	2	0	0
France.....	319	30	60	5	11
Germany, West.....	269	26	65	17	32
Italy.....	345	46	57	9	34
Netherlands.....	110	19	34	5	10
Norway.....	13	1	3	0	1
Poland.....	125	51	0	0	0
Portugal.....	21	2	5	0	5
Romania.....	2	46	57	0	0
Spain.....	74	4	19	1/	19
Sweden.....	81	37	29	5	3
Switzerland.....	74	15	33	7	10
United Kingdom.....	244	38	95	19	26
Yugoslavia.....	112	0	2	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	4	20	1	4
Total Europe.....	1,979	344	527	75	180
Algeria.....	9	11	32	3	0
Australia.....	61	1/	7	0	4
Bolivia.....	7	0	0	0	1/
Canada.....	353	181	292	74	108
Chile.....	18	1	2	1/	1/
Ethiopia.....	9	1	3	1	0
Ghana.....	1	27	43	9	0
Hong Kong.....	148	61	193	17	18
India.....	314	261	211	6	59
Indonesia.....	40	242	194	33	53
Israel.....	15	1/	2	0	0
Jamaica.....	4	2	3	1/	2
Japan.....	1,192	623	841	141	169
Korea, Republic of.....	261	455	491	125	178
Malaysia.....	1	6	11	2	1
Morocco.....	12	28	23	2	11
Pakistan.....	14	16	6	0	2
Philippines.....	123	146	137	31	39
Singapore.....	1	2	11	2	1
South Africa.....	41	4	19	3	4
Taiwan.....	209	193	406	30	39
Thailand.....	34	54	142	11	22
Tunisia.....	2	5	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	1/	9	5	2
Vietnam, South.....	46	99	114	35	34
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	6	21	0	14
Total.....	4,924	2,768	3,740	605	940

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

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PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

COTTON
FC 2-72
January 1972

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT PURCHASE

AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Five PL 480 purchase authorizations and one letter of conditional reimbursement (LCR) were active as of December 30, 1971. These include two purchase authorizations issued to Indonesia on November 2 and November 10 for which terminal contracting and delivery dates have been extended. The active authorizations provide about \$25.6 million for the purchase of about 152,700 bales of cotton. Sales registered through December 30 under these authorizations totaled approximately 78,500 bales, of which almost 38,000 had been exported or booked for export. No sales were registered under the LCR to India for 30,000 bales.

Through December 30 approximately 626,000 bales had been registered for sale under purchase authorizations with shipping deadlines during fiscal year 1972. Of these, 547,000 bales had been exported or booked for export.

On December 17 the USDA Export Marketing Service announced that the issue of new purchase authorizations for cotton or cotton textiles to be exported during fiscal year 1972 had been suspended until further notice, pending a review of the cotton supply situation. Three purchase authorizations permitting the purchase of 52,000 bales of cotton and 5 million yards of gray cotton fabric (equivalent to 3,700 bales of cotton) were issued to Ghana and Vietnam in early January. At the same time and as a result of a review of the cotton supply situation, USDA announced on January 11 that these will be the final authorizations issued for cotton or cotton products to be exported during the current marketing year (through July 31, 1972).

The following table provides a summary of purchase authorizations and agreements announced during 1971 to date for cotton and cotton products to be exported during FY 1972.

PLEASE NOTE: First Class least expensive under PL 91-375, May 16, 1971

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FC-17

Cotton and Cotton-Product Exports Under PL 480, FY 1971-72 Through December 30, 1971

Item	Purchase Authorization	Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales registered	Exported or booked for export	Final date	Contracting	Delivery
	Date issued	Number 1/						
<u>Raw Cotton 2/</u>			<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>		
Cambodia.....	3-30-71	78-304	2,016,000	14,000	13,387	12,750	11-30-71	1-31-72
China (Taiwan).....	10-1-71	37-309	5,250,000	35,000	26,568	6,098	1-31-72	3-31-72
India.....	4-9-71	39-741	15,840,000	99,000	99,927	93,729	5-31-71	12-31-71
India.....	10-19-71	LCR391	-----	30,000	-----	-----	2/	3/
Indonesia.....	4-16-71	34-760	12,080,000	80,000	76,072	72,458	5-31-71	12-31-71
Indonesia.....	7-23-71	34-766	2,631,000	17,000	17,913	17,060	8-31-71	10-31-71
Indonesia.....	9-8-71	34-768	2,631,000	17,000	17,248	16,425	10-31-71	12-31-71
Indonesia ELS.....	5-6-71	34-762	258,000	1,000	1,039	990	5-31-71	12-31-71
Indonesia ELS.....	10-1-71	34-769	250,000	1,000	1,037	988	10-31-71	12-31-71
Indonesia.....	11-2-71	34-772	865,000	4,700	-----	-----	4-30-72	6-30-72
Indonesia.....	11-10-71	34-773	11,524,000	61,490	3,465	-----	4-30-72	6-30-72
Korea.....	4-13-71	24-342	10,000,000	75,000	77,038	70,429	8-31-71	12-31-71
Korea.....	6-15-71	24-721	9,600,000	62,000	71,682	65,833	11-30-71	12-31-71
Morocco.....	10-18-71	56-520	1,500,000	10,000	7,908	440	12-31-71	2-29-72
Pakistan ELS.....	1-6-71	15-721	2,300,000	9,300	8,762	8,302	7-31-71	8-31-71
Philippines.....	4-16-71	42-701	7,413,753	55,000	53,695	51,155	5-31-71	12-31-71
Philippines.....	7-23-71	42-703	5,400,000	35,500	32,938	31,047	8-31-71	12-31-71
Philippines.....	8-24-71	42-704	5,601,246	36,900	35,795	30,048	10-31-71	1-31-72
Vietnam.....	7-2-71	45-020	6,200,000	40,000	40,614	38,537	8-31-71	12-31-71
Vietnam.....	10-14-71	45-027	6,433,000	41,500	40,524	31,094	12-31-71	2-29-72
Total.....			107,793,000	725,390	625,612	547,383		
<u>Agreements signed but no PA's issued:</u>								
China (Taiwan).....	1-14-71		4,830,000	45,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ghana.....	11-12-71		5,292,000	36,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guinea.....	6-17-71		444,000	3,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morocco.....	8-18-71		1,500,000	10,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vietnam.....	6-28-71		10,267,000	76,500	-----	-----	-----	-----

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate currency identification; 1 to 399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500 to 599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700 to 799 sales for convertible local currency.

2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

3/ Contracting period began Oct. 26, 1971 and continues through the date of the signing of the proposed PL 480 sales agreement with the Government of India. Delivery period began Oct. 26, 1971 and continues through the date of the sales agreement supply period.

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PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

COTTON
FC 3-72
January 1972

DECEMBER COTTON EXPORTS ABOVE AVERAGE

U.S. exports of cotton totaled approximately 417,000 running bales in December 1971 -- 55,000 bales higher than December exports last year and almost 20 percent above average December exports during the last five years (1966-1970). With all ports once again open, exports for the month rose 145,000 bales above November shipments. Much of the increase was seasonal, but the threat of renewed dock strikes in January and strong foreign demand for the remaining portion of the 1971-72 crop stimulated greater exports than normal. Global cotton supplies remained tight and, in spite of sharp price increases for U.S. cotton during the month, the fear of a further decline in available supplies of desirable qualities caused both Asian and European mills to purchase heavily for future needs.

Exports to Europe rebounded sharply in December to 75,000 bales, more than double the 34,000 bales shipped in November. West Germany and Italy each imported 10,000 more bales of U.S. cotton in December 1971 than during the previous month. British and Swiss imports of U.S. cotton also rose 4,000-7,000 bales. Although substantially above the 45,000 bales exported to European destinations in December 1970, shipments for the month were slightly below the monthly average (1966-1970).

Exports to non-European destinations reached 342,000 bales in December, 44 percent above November shipments of 238,000 bales and moderately above exports of 317,000 bales in December 1970. Most of the increase went to Japan (up 70,000 bales to 149,000), the Philippines (up 16,000), Taiwan (up 15,000), and Canada (up 10,000). Shipments to India and Indonesia fell slightly from November's inflated level, that had been caused by movement of cotton caught earlier in the west coast dock strike.

Total shipments for the first 5 months of the 1971-72 season (Aug.-Dec.) were 1.36 million bales, compared to less than a million bales shipped during this period last season and an average 1.27 million during the past five years. Shipments to Europe were more than double last year's level and the 1.1 million bales exported to other destinations were up 250,000 bales from August-December exports last season.

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FC -3-72

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS

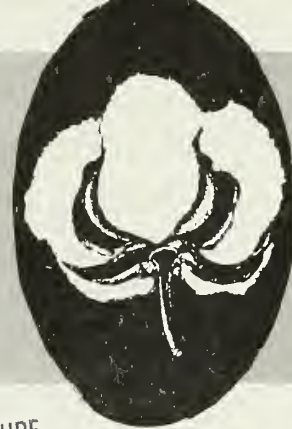
Destination	(running bales)				
	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	Average		Aug.-Dec.		
	1960-64	1969	1970	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	23	0	0	0	0
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	121	19	46	18	27
Denmark.....	14	1/	1/	1/	3
Finland.....	17	6	2	1/	1
France.....	319	30	60	7	17
Germany, West.....	269	26	65	22	49
Italy.....	345	46	57	13	52
Netherlands.....	110	19	34	8	14
Norway.....	13	1	3	1/	1
Poland.....	125	51	0	0	0
Portugal.....	21	2	5	1/	11
Romania.....	2	46	57	0	0
Spain.....	74	4	19	1	19
Sweden.....	81	37	29	10	4
Switzerland.....	74	15	33	15	19
United Kingdom.....	244	38	95	25	34
Yugoslavia.....	112	0	2	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	4	20	1	4
Total Europe.....	1,979	344	527	120	255
Algeria.....	9	11	32	6	0
Australia.....	61	1/	7	0	4
Bolivia.....	7	0	0	0	1/
Canada.....	353	181	292	98	142
Chile.....	18	1	2	1/	1
Ethiopia.....	9	1	3	1	0
Ghana.....	1	27	43	12	0
Hong Kong.....	148	61	193	31	24
India.....	314	261	211	6	91
Indonesia.....	40	242	194	69	73
Israel.....	15	1/	2	0	0
Jamaica.....	4	2	3	1	2
Japan.....	1,192	623	841	265	319
Korea, Republic of.....	261	455	491	183	209
Malaysia.....	1	6	11	5	3
Morocco.....	12	28	23	9	12
Pakistan.....	14	16	6	0	2
Philippines.....	123	146	137	36	57
Singapore.....	1	2	11	3	3
South Africa.....	41	4	19	4	4
Taiwan.....	209	193	406	45	63
Thailand.....	34	54	142	24	31
Tunisia.....	2	5	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	1/	9	6	2
Vietnam, South.....	46	99	114	41	45
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	6	21	2	15
Total.....	4,924	2,768	3,740	967	1,357

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

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COTTON
FC 4-72

PROCUREMENT SECTION February 1972
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT PURCHASE

AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Two cotton purchase authorizations for Ghana and Vietnam were active as of January 31, 1972, providing \$9.85 million for the purchase of approximately 52,000 bales of cotton. Almost 43,800 bales had been registered for sale under these authorizations and about 19,600 bales had been exported or booked for export. A total of 710,000 bales had been registered for sale through January 31 under purchase authorizations with shipping deadlines during fiscal year 1972 and all but 70,000 bales had been exported or booked for export.

The two active purchase authorizations for Ghana and Vietnam were issued on January 11, 1972. USDA announced at that time that these will be the final authorizations issued for export during the current marketing year. An authorization for the purchase of 5 million yards of gray cotton fabric was also issued to Ghana on January 11.

The following table provides a summary of purchase authorizations and agreements announced during 1971-72 to date for cotton and cotton products scheduled for export during FY 1972.

PLEASE NOTE: First Class least expensive under PL 91-375, May 16, 1971

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FC 4-72

Cotton and Cotton-Product Exports Under PL 480, FY 1971-72 Through January 31, 1972

Item	Purchase Authorization	Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales registered	Exported or booked for export	Final date Contracting Delivery
	Date issued	Number 1/				
<u>Raw Cotton 2/</u>			<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Cambodia.....	3-30-71	78-304	2,016,000	14,000	13,387	12,750
China (Taiwan).....	10-1-71	37-309	5,250,000	35,000	35,682	16,640
Ghana.....	1-11-72	72-728	2,632,000	14,000	-----	-----
India.....	4-9-71	39-741	15,840,000	99,000	99,927	96,260
India.....	10-19-71	LCR-391	-----	30,000	-----	2/
Indonesia.....	4-16-71	34-760	12,080,000	80,000	76,072	72,458
Indonesia.....	7-23-71	34-766	2,631,000	17,000	17,913	17,060
Indonesia.....	9-8-71	34-768	2,631,000	17,000	17,248	16,403
Indonesia ELS.....	5-6-71	34-762	258,000	1,000	1,039	990
Indonesia ELS.....	10-1-71	34-769	250,000	1,000	1,037	988
Indonesia.....	11-2-71	34-772	865,000	4,700	4,937	4,700
Indonesia.....	11-10-71	34-773	11,524,000	61,490	64,566	61,490
Korea.....	4-13-71	24-342	10,000,000	75,000	77,038	70,429
Korea.....	6-15-71	24-721	9,600,000	62,000	71,682	65,655
Morocco.....	10-18-71	56-520	1,500,000	10,000	9,418	4,846
Pakistan ELS.....	1-6-71	15-721	2,300,000	9,300	8,762	8,302
Philippines.....	4-16-71	42-701	7,413,753	55,000	53,695	51,155
Philippines.....	7-23-71	42-703	5,400,000	35,500	32,938	31,054
Philippines.....	8-24-71	42-704	5,601,246	36,900	35,532	31,539
Vietnam.....	7-2-71	45-020	6,200,000	40,000	40,614	38,537
Vietnam.....	10-14-71	45-027	6,433,000	41,500	40,524	35,864
Vietnam.....	1-11-72	45-038	7,220,000	38,000	8,085	3,000
Total.....			117,644,999	777,390	710,096	640,120
<u>Agreements signed but no PA's Issued....</u>						
Cambodia.....	1-13-72		3,100,000	18,400	-----	-----
China (Taiwan).....	1-14-71		4,830,000	45,000	-----	-----
Ghana.....	11-12-71		2,660,000	22,000	-----	-----
Guinea.....	6-17-71		444,000	3,000	-----	-----
Morocco.....	8-18-71		1,500,000	10,000	-----	-----
Vietnam.....	6-28-71		3,047,000	38,500	-----	-----
<u>Cotton-Products</u> <u>1971-72</u>						
Cambodia (cotton yarn).....	1-13-72		3,700,000	4,400,000 lb.	-----	-----
Cambodia (gray cotton yarn).....	3-30-71	78-305	3,175,000	4,400,000 lb.	2,644,000	5-31-72
Ghana (gray cotton cloth).....	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000	5,000,000 yds.	-----	5-31-72
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	4-22-71	34-761	6,765,000	8,378,000 lb.	5,451,500	5-31-72

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2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

3/ Contracting period began Oct. 26, 1971, and continues through the date of the signing of the proposed PL 480 sales agreement with the Government of India. Delivery period began Oct. 26, 1971, and continues through the date of the sales agreement supply period.

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APR 11 1972

COTTON
FC 5-72
February 1972

PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION HIGHER IN 1971-72

World cotton production in 1971-72 (August-July) is expected to reach a world record of 55.1 million bales (480 lb. net), about 1.1 million bales above the 1965-66 record of 54.0 million bales. This season's level of production is about two million bales above the estimate released late in November and 4.0 million higher than the 1970-71 outturn of 51.1 million bales. The sharp increase in foreign production estimates, about 800,000 bales in foreign non-Communist and 1.3 million in Communist countries, more than offset the 150,000-bale reduction in the U.S. estimate since November. Foreign countries in which production estimates were revised upward substantially since November include Mexico, Nicaragua, Brazil, India, Syria, Turkey, Pakistan, and the USSR. Estimates were lowered in Paraguay, Tanzania, Egypt, Uganda, and Iran.

Cotton acreage in 1971-72 was increased over the previous year in many foreign non-Communist countries and in the United States while in the Communist countries acreage remained virtually the same. Higher returns to the growers, more favorable weather during the seeding period, and Government incentive programs in many cases contributed to increased acreage.

World cotton acreage in 1971-72 is estimated at 81.3 million acres, compared with 78.7 million a year earlier and the 1965-69 average of 78.9 million. Cotton acreage in the foreign non-Communist countries is up about 2.3 million acres to 50.3 million this season. Cotton acreage in the United States rose to nearly 11.5 million acres, up about 300,000 from the previous year. World acreage and production estimates indicate a 1971-72 record average yield of 325 pounds of lint per acre compared to the previous record of 323 in 1968-69. This season's record is about 13 pounds above the 1970-71 level and 15 above the 1965-69 average of 310. Higher yields in many foreign non-Communist countries accounted for most of the increase.

Foreign non-Communist Production Higher

Foreign non-Communist production in 1971-72 is now estimated at a record 26.4 million bales, compared with 23.2 million a year earlier and the 1965-69 average of 24.4 million. Higher production is reported in Mexico, Nicaragua, Argentina,

COTTON: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1965-69, ANNUAL 1970 AND 1971 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION 2/		
	AVE. 1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE. 1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE. 1965-69	1970	1971 3/
	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	LBS/ACRE	LBS/ACRE	LBS/ACRE	1,000 480#	1,000 480#	1,000 480#
NORTH AMERICA:									
COSTA RICA.....	18	5	5	416	576	576	16	6	6
EL SALVADOR.....	134	155	175	704	774	713	197	250	260
GUATEMALA.....	225	180	175	704	667	713	330	250	260
HONDURAS.....	28	8	10	614	540	576	36	9	12
MEXICO.....	1,703	1,045	1,140	624	661	710	2,215	1,440	1,685
NICARAGUA.....	328	212	250	641	781	787	438	345	410
UNITED STATES.....	10,476	11,160	11,463	485	437	442	10,589	10,166	10,548
OTHER.....	104	105	105	101	101	101	22	22	22
TOTAL 4/.....	13,015	12,870	13,323	511	466	476	13,642	12,488	13,203
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA.....	940	900	1,000	250	213	276	489	400	575
BRAZIL.....	5,880	6,100	6,700	223	177	226	2,730	2,250	3,150
COLOMBIA.....	503	560	590	457	463	472	479	540	580
ECUADOR.....	48	40	55	238	240	262	24	20	30
PARAGUAY.....	120	75	125	196	160	230	49	25	60
PERU.....	504	380	450	431	480	437	453	380	410
VENEZUELA.....	120	107	120	261	251	280	65	56	70
OTHER.....	17	27	52	396	462	471	14	26	51
TOTAL 4/.....	8,132	8,169	9,092	254	217	260	4,303	3,697	4,926
EUROPE:									
BULGARIA.....	116	109	110	299	264	306	72	60	70
GREECE.....	347	326	325	563	744	798	407	505	540
ITALY.....	25	12	15	227	200	160	12	5	5
SPAIN.....	414	250	235	392	461	409	338	240	200
YUGOSLAVIA.....	25	30	33	234	304	291	12	19	20
OTHER.....	60	60	60	160	160	160	20	20	20
TOTAL 4/.....	957	787	778	419	518	528	661	849	855
U.S.S.R.....	6,100	6,800	6,800	719	762	784	9,140	10,800	11,100
AFRICA:									
ANGOLA.....	131	200	200	264	360	360	72	150	150
CAMEROON.....	223	225	225	213	128	256	99	60	120
CENT. AFRICAN REP.....	278	300	300	124	160	160	72	100	100
CHAD.....	754	800	800	121	90	120	189	150	200
EGYPT, ARAB REP OF.....	1,758	1,650	1,600	600	679	660	2,198	2,335	2,200
KENYA.....	125	65	70	77	207	206	20	28	30
MALAWI.....	78	85	85	139	169	198	23	30	35
MOROCCO.....	44	50	50	338	278	320	31	29	30
MOZAMBIQUE.....	889	800	800	106	123	126	196	205	210
NIGERIA.....	880	900	1,000	135	96	132	248	180	275
RHODESIA.....	146	250	250	408	461	461	124	240	240
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF.....	95	110	110	389	284	349	77	65	80
SUDAN.....	1,199	1,325	1,325	375	419	417	937	1,156	1,150
TANZANIA.....	495	500	500	301	278	288	310	290	300
UGANDA.....	2,095	2,000	2,500	80	84	67	350	350	350
OTHER.....	881	1,035	1,056	168	187	209	308	403	459
TOTAL 4/.....	10,070	10,295	10,866	251	269	262	5,255	5,771	5,929
ASIA:									
AFGHANISTAN.....	300	300	300	180	208	208	112	130	130
BURMA.....	450	350	425	68	69	85	64	50	75
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	12,260	12,500	12,500	264	265	265	6,740	6,900	6,900
INDIA.....	19,500	19,000	19,000	120	111	126	4,860	4,400	5,000
IRAN.....	890	790	900	334	419	320	618	690	600
IRAQ.....	75	75	75	269	288	288	42	45	45
ISRAEL.....	65	86	85	1,003	893	904	136	160	160
KOREA, REP OF.....	46	45	45	198	224	224	19	21	21
PAKISTAN.....	4,202	4,320	4,400	258	269	312	2,262	2,425	2,860
SOUTHERN YEMEN.....	40	40	40	206	240	240	17	20	20
SYRIAN ARAB REP.....	660	620	620	505	530	542	694	685	700
THAILAND.....	217	120	160	263	220	285	119	55	95
TURKEY.....	1,712	1,300	1,700	498	678	635	1,777	1,835	2,250
OTHER.....	113	108	108	179	151	165	42	34	37
TOTAL 4/.....	40,531	39,654	40,358	207	211	224	17,503	17,450	18,893
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA.....	66	86	95	864	474	935	119	85	185
TOTAL.....	66	86	95	864	474	935	119	85	185
TOTAL FOREIGN FREE WORLD 4/.....	49,805	47,967	50,294	236	232	252	24,438	23,171	26,430
TOTAL COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 4/.....	18,621	19,554	19,555	412	437	445	15,095	17,803	18,113
WORLD TOTAL 4/.....	78,901	78,681	81,312	310	312	325	51,022	51,140	55,091

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1.

2/ Bales of 480 lb. net.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ As a result of rounding, sum of digits may not add to total.

Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria, India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Australia. Countries where reductions occurred were Spain, Iran, and Egypt.

Area devoted to cotton in the foreign non-Communist countries in 1971-72 is estimated at 50.2 million acres, up 2.3 million from a year earlier. This acreage level is nearly equal to the 50.6 million-acre record in 1969-70. A favorable market outlook because of tight world supplies and rising prices at planting time encouraged the increased acreage. Average yield increased to 252 pounds an acre in 1971-72, compared to 232 the previous year, primarily because of more favorable weather. Also, many Government aid programs are designed to increase output per acre.

Mexico's Crop Higher

Cotton production in Mexico is estimated at 1,685,000 bales in 1971-72, up about 245,000 from the previous season. Rising prices and Government incentive programs partially account for the 95,000-acre increase. Acreage reached a total of 1.14 million in 1971-72. Cotton production increased in all major regions except Tampico where practically no cotton was planted in 1971-72. Higher prices for cotton prompted greater use of fertilizers and insecticides to increase yield, especially on some of the less productive land, but the overall increase was offset by heavy rain damage in some areas. Production is up in the Sinaloa-Sonora regions (Mexico's largest producing area) where around 700,000 bales were reduced in 1971-72, compared to 665,000 a year earlier. Acreage increased about 16 percent while production increased only 4 percent, reflecting a decline in yield. Heavy rain late in the season caused quality damage in this area as well as in the Laguna area but yield in the Laguna area was down only slightly. Around 350,000 bales were harvested in 1971-72. Acreage devoted to cotton in the Mexicali area is down, but a sharp increase in yield resulted in a higher outturn than in the previous year. Acreage increased in almost all of the smaller areas except Tampico. Lower yield in the Juarez, Apatzingan, and the Tapachula areas offset some of the gain from increase acreage in those areas. In the Tampico area dissatisfaction with rising costs of production and financial losses from weather and insect damage caused farmers to divert cotton land to alternative crops.

Central American Crop Up

Central American cotton production in 1971-72 is estimated at 948,000 bales, compared with 860,000 a year earlier and the 1965-69 average of 1,017,000. Total area this season is placed at 615,000 acres, up 11 percent from that in the previous year, but below the 1965-69 average of 733,000. In recent years acreage and production of cotton have been well below the mid-60's peak of nearly 1.3 million bales produced on .9 million acres. Yield, which has continued to increase, is estimated at 740 pounds per acre in 1971-72, compared with 737 a year earlier and the 1965-69 average of 666. Central America is a high-cost producing area, and many cotton growers have found credit tight and profits dwindling in recent periods (prior to 1971) of low cotton prices. Loss of fertility in land cleared in prior years and the need for more effective insect control measures have caused unprofitable yields, especially on land not well suited for cotton. Increasing cotton prices in the current season have caused some land to be diverted back to cotton. Improved technology and more normal weather have made possible a higher level of production.

Cotton production in El Salvador is estimated at 260,000 bales in 1971-72, up from 250,000 in the previous year. El Salvadoran cotton growers increased acreage on the basis of higher prices. The Nicaraguan crop is estimated at 410,000 bales this season, a gain of 65,000, as a result of generally favorable weather and effective insect control. Production of cotton in Guatemala is estimated at 260,000 bales in 1971-72, up slightly from the 250,000-bale crop the previous year. Farmers were reluctant to increase acreage this season despite higher prices for cotton last season. In recent years, considerable areas have been shifted from cotton to improved pasture for cattle raising, especially where cotton yields were low. Farmers who have planted cotton this year, however, are expected to increase the use of fertilizers and insecticides for better yields.

Production in South America Higher

Cotton production in South America is expected to be up about 1.2 million bales on an increase in area of around 900,000 acres, primarily in Brazil, Argentina, and Peru.

The Brazilian cotton crop is estimated at 3,150,000 bales in 1971-72, an upward revision of 250,000 from the November estimate. This season's crop compares with a weather damaged crop of 2,250,000 bales in 1970-71, and the 1965-69 average of 2,730,000. The Northeast crop (harvesting ending in January) is estimated at 825,000 bales, more than double the 1970-71 drought-stricken crop of 400,000. The Southern crop, estimated at 2.3 million bales, is in good condition with harvest expected to start in March. Beneficial rains were received during the first week of January. Area devoted to cotton in South Brazil is estimated at 3.4 million acres in 1971-72, up nearly 25 percent from the low level of 1970-71. Higher prices to growers and a low stock level have contributed to the sharp increase. Lack of moisture delayed planting in some areas but the weather more recently has been generally favorable.

Colombia's cotton production is currently estimated at 580,000 bales, compared with 540,000 a year earlier. Area devoted to cotton this season is placed at 590,000 acres, up about 30,000 from the 1970-71 level. Larger acreage devoted to cotton in the northern zone where nearly two-thirds of Colombia's cotton is grown more than offset the reduction in the Tolima area of the southern zone, where farmers were dissatisfied with losses last year from insect damage. Harvesting is progressing satisfactorily in the northern zone with gins operating at near-full capacity during January. Farmers in the central zone are currently preparing the land for next season's cotton crop. The current cotton crop in Argentina is estimated at 575,000 bales, up sharply from the weather damaged crop of 400,000 bales in 1970-71. Acreage is estimated at 1.0 million acres, up 100,000 from 1970-71 when lack of adequate rainfall delayed planting and resulted in some land being diverted to other crops. Soil moisture was low in the early part of this season but most of the seed germinated and entered the growing season in good condition.

Peru's cotton production is estimated at 410,000 bales in 1971-72, up 30,000 from the previous year's production. Higher prices for cotton resulted in increased cotton acreage. A 15 percent increase in Tanguis acreage was accompanied by a comparable increase in production. A 25 percent increase in acreage of the extra-long staple varieties, however, was offset by poor outturn due to heavy insect damage and cool weather affecting late bolls. Overall yield is

down to 437 pounds per acre in 1971-72 from 480 pounds the previous year.

European Outturn Remains Steady

An increase in the Greek cotton crop in 1971-72 is about offset by a decline in Spain, Europe's second largest cotton-producing country. Cotton production in Greece is estimated at a record of 540,000 bales, compared with 505,000 a year earlier. Numerous government incentive programs have been initiated in recent years to promote increased acreage and yield. This season, despite unsettled weather, including heavy rain and wind at times, little damage is reported. Spain's cotton production is reported at a 12-year low of 200,000 bales in 1971-72 heavy rains and flooding at planting time delayed and, in some cases, prevented seeding and hindered germination. This season's level is lower than the 10-year low of 240,000 bales reported for 1970-71. Farmers were dissatisfied with returns from cotton last year and cut acreage sharply in 1971.

African Production Increases

Increased yields in some key countries this season suggest total production in Africa of 5.9 million bales, up about 150,000 from 1970-71. Increases in production were reported in most countries with Nigeria, Cameroon, and Chad taking the lead. More favorable weather accounts for the higher outturn, except in Nigeria and Uganda where additional land was planted to cotton. Total area in cotton is estimated at 10.9 million acres, up from 10.3 million in 1970-71. About 2.9 million acres of the 1971-72 total were in Egypt and Sudan. These two countries accounted for around 53 percent of Africa's production in 1971-72 but only 27 percent of the acreage. Egyptian cotton production is estimated at 2.2 million bales in 1971-72, down about 135,000. Both acreage and yields were down from the previous year. Egypt, for the past few years has been increasing yields and diverting less productive land to food crops. Reportedly Sudanese production in 1971-72 remained at about the same level as in the previous year with no change in acreage.

Favorable growing conditions in Chad raised production to about 200,000 bales in 1971-72, up 50,000 from that in the previous season when early season floods were followed by severe drought. Cameroon's crop at 120,000 bales this season is about double the 1970-71 outturn when conditions were similar to those in Chad. The Nigerian cotton crop is up 95,000 bales from the 1970-71 weather damaged level of 180,000. The Ugandan outturn is estimated at 350,000 bales in 1971-72, about the same as in the previous year, despite efforts by the government to raise production. Government incentive programs and higher prices induced farmers to increase planted area to 2.5 million acres, up 500,000 from the previous year. This increase in acreage was offset by unfavorable weather and insect damage which lowered yield. Most other countries were up only slightly or unchanged.

Middle East Outturn Higher

Favorable growing conditions in Turkey and Syria raised their production this year. Israel expects about the same size crop as in 1970-71 and Iran's crop was reduced by unfavorable weather. Turkey's cotton crop is currently estimated at 2,250,000 bales, up about 415,000 from 1970-71 as favorable weather prevailed

during both growing and harvest periods. Area devoted to cotton is estimated at 1.7 million acres in 1971-72, compared with 1.3 million a year earlier. The increase was attributed to higher prices available. In recent years many Turkish farmers have been dissatisfied with returns from Mexican wheat, one of Turkey's major crops, and diverted some of the wheat land to cotton. The 1971-72 Syrian outturn is estimated at 700,000 bales, up 15,000 from the previous year's total, despite late planting and damaging winds early in the season. Acreage this season is estimated at 620,000 acres, about the same as in 1970-71.

Cotton production in Israel is estimated at 160,000 bales in 1971-72, about the same as in the previous year. Area, at about 85,000 acres, unchanged. Iran's cotton production is down some 90,000 bales to around 600,000 because of drought in the Mazandaran rain-grown area along the Caspian Coast. More than three-fourths of Iran's cotton is produced in the Caspian Coast Region where cotton is primarily rain-grown. Acreage devoted to cotton is up about 14 percent to 900,000 acres in 1971-72, because of Government incentive programs and higher farm prices.

Cotton production in Pakistan is estimated at a record of 2,860,000 bales, about 435,000 above last season's crop of 2,425,000. This crop resulted from increases in both acreage and yield, attributed in large part to Government efforts to increase production. India's crop is up 600,000 bales to 5.0 million despite the delay in planting caused by late monsoon rains. Favorable weather has prevailed in most of the major producing areas since planting. Acreage devoted to cotton is estimated at 19.0 million acres in 1971-72, about the same as in the previous year.

The Australian crop this season is estimated at 185,000 bales, more than double the flood-ravaged crop of 85,000 bales in 1970-71. Planted area, estimated at 95,000 acres, is up 10 percent from a year earlier but the higher 1971-72 production level is attributed mainly to increased yield per acre.

Communist Countries Produce Record Crop

Cotton production in the Communist countries is expected to reach a record level of 18.1 million bales this season, up 300,000 from the previous record of 17.8 million. The increase is a result of a record crop in the USSR, where the entire crop is under irrigation. Early in the planting season low soil moisture and water supplies were reported, but water supplies and weather improved later. Also, many wells reportedly were drilled and used for irrigation. Production in the other Communist countries (mostly China) remained about the same.

U.S. Crop Larger

In the special report released January 14, 1972, cotton production was estimated at 10,547,700 bales (10,454,800 bales of upland and 92,000 of American-Pima), compared with 10,166,200 a year earlier. The January report was based on crop conditions in mid-December. Larger production reflects an increase in acreage and yield. Harvest progressed rapidly throughout most of the cotton regions except in the Texas and Oklahoma plains, where damp, cold weather delayed harvest as much as 6 weeks in some areas.

In 1972-73, cotton farmers in the 14 major producing States indicated they planned to plant 13,109,000 acres (upland cotton only), up from the 12,224,000 planted in the previous year. Plantings at this level will exceed allotments by 14 percent in these 14 States. In minor producing States only about 25,000 acres are normally planted. The national upland cotton based acreage allotment in 1972 for all States remains at 11.5 million acres.

Extra-Long Staple Cotton Crop Down

Total non-Communist extra-long staple (ELS) cotton production in 1971-72 is estimated at 2,020,000 bales, 75,000 below a year earlier. Sudan's ELS cotton outturn in 1971-72 is expected to be about the same as the 1970-71 level of around 835,000 bales. The Egyptian ELS cotton crop is estimated at 900,000 bales, down from 992,000 the previous year.

Production of ELS cotton in Peru is estimated at 137,000 bales, down about 19,000 from the 1970-71 level. Acreage of ELS cotton was up about 25 percent in Peru in 1971-72, but production was down because of insect damage and the effects of cold, foggy weather on late maturing bolls.

Production of American-Pima cotton in 1971-72 is estimated at 93,000 bales, up sharply from the 58,000 last season. This large increase is primarily a result of the increase in acreage allotment for ELS cotton. The acreage allotment in 1971-72 was raised to 117,791 acres, up 39,393 from the previous season. In the 1971-72 season, farmers planted about 102,300 acres and harvested 101,000. For the 1972-73 season, farmers have indicated in the January report that they plan to plant about 103,000 acres of American-Pima cotton. The ELS cotton allotment for the 1972-73 season is 117,763 acres.

COTTON: Production of extra-long staple in specified
Free World countries, annual 1967-71 1/

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970 <u>2/</u>	1971 <u>2/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bales 3/</u>	<u>bales 3/</u>	<u>bales 3/</u>	<u>bales 3/</u>	<u>bales 3/</u>
Morocco.....	25	32	28	28	28
Peru.....	140	160	124	156	137
Sudan.....	731	850	927	835	835
UAR (Egypt).....	765	768	906	992	900
United States.....	70	79	77	58	93
Other.....	19	36	32	27	27
Total.....	1,750	1,925	2,094	2,096	2,020

1/ Crop years beginning Aug. 1. These data included in table on page 2.

2/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

3/ Bales of 480 lb. net.

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

COTTON
FC 6-72
February 1972



JANUARY COTTON EXPORTS DIP MODERATELY

The United States exported approximately 337,000 running bales of cotton in January 1972--down 80,000 bales or about 20 percent from high December shipments. The threat of a renewed west coast dock strike and strong foreign demand for cotton had boosted December exports 20 percent above the five-year average; the resumption of the west coast strike following January 17 may have contributed to lower January exports than usual. All of the decrease from December shipments came in exports to non-European destinations, which were about 33,000 bales below the five-year average for the month of January. Exports to Europe, mainly through gulf ports, rose slightly. Total shipments of cotton for the first half of the 1971-72 season (August-July) reached 1.69 million bales, compared to 1.41 million shipped during this period in 1970-71.

Cotton shipments to Europe rose slightly during the month to 80,000 bales, but they did not reach the level of a year ago, when exports of 26,000 bales to Romania boosted the monthly figure to 90,000. January exports to most destinations except the United Kingdom, Netherlands, and Sweden were lower than December shipments, but exports to Poland of 16,000 bales more than compensated for these reductions. Total shipments to Europe for the first half of 1971-72 were 335,000 bales, compared to an average of 375,000 for the same period during 1966-1970.

January exports to non-European destinations reached only 257,000 bales, compared to 351,000 a year earlier and 342,000 in December 1971. Shipments to Japan fell most sharply since December--down 63,000 bales to 86,000 in January, well below January 1970 shipments. Less cotton also went to India, Canada, and the Philippines, but shipments to South Korea, Indonesia, and South Vietnam rose slightly.

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FC-6

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS

Destination	(running bales)				
	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	1960-64	Average	1969	1970	Aug.-Jan.
	1960-64	1969	1970	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	23	0	0	0	0
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	121	19	46	22	29
Denmark.....	14	1/	1/	1/	3
Finland.....	17	6	2	1/	2
France.....	319	30	60	16	22
Germany, West.....	269	26	65	31	57
Italy.....	345	46	57	24	66
Netherlands.....	110	19	34	14	19
Norway.....	13	1	3	1/	2
Poland.....	125	51	0	0	16
Portugal.....	21	2	5	1/	13
Romania.....	2	46	57	26	0
Spain.....	74	4	19	5	23
Sweden.....	81	37	29	12	8
Switzerland.....	74	15	33	21	24
United Kingdom.....	244	38	95	34	46
Yugoslavia.....	112	0	2	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	4	20	5	5
Total Europe.....	1,979	344	527	210	335
Algeria.....	9	11	32	9	0
Australia.....	61	1/	7	1/	4
Bolivia.....	7	0	0	0	1/
Canada.....	353	181	292	129	167
Chile.....	18	1	2	1/	1
Ethiopia.....	9	1	3	1	0
Ghana.....	1	27	43	15	0
Hong Kong.....	148	61	193	61	31
India.....	314	261	211	30	101
Indonesia.....	40	242	194	71	99
Israel.....	15	1/	2	1/	0
Jamaica.....	4	2	3	1	2
Japan.....	1,192	623	841	397	405
Korea, Republic of.....	261	455	491	227	246
Malaysia.....	1	6	11	6	4
Morocco.....	12	28	23	11	15
Pakistan.....	14	16	6	0	2
Philippines.....	123	146	137	42	66
Singapore.....	1	2	11	6	3
South Africa.....	41	4	19	8	5
Taiwan.....	209	193	406	64	86
Thailand.....	34	54	142	48	36
Tunisia.....	2	5	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	1/	9	6	2
Vietnam, South.....	46	99	114	58	61
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	6	21	8	23
Total.....	4,924	2,768	3,740	1,408	1,694

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

1,943
=7626.

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2001
U.S COTTON EXPORTS BY CUSTOM DISTRICTS

In 1970-71 (August-July) practically all of U.S. raw cotton exports moved through seven customs districts. These districts by ports and their percentage of total exports in 1970-71 (with 1969-70 percentages in parenthesis) were: gulf coast ports--Galveston 43.7 (48.7), New Orleans 12.0 (7.9), and Houston 9.7 (9.7); west coast ports--Los Angeles 18.2 (17.0), San Francisco 6.1 (6.3) and San Diego 2.1 (2.6); and Great Lakes area with headquarters in Detroit, Michigan, 7.9 (6.6).

The Far Eastern countries were destinations for about 83 percent of the cotton shipped through the Galveston and Houston ports in 1970-71. This compares with about 81 percent of shipments to these countries in 1969-70. From these same two ports only 11 percent of cotton exports were shipped to Europe in 1970-71, down 1 percent from the previous year. In sharp contrast to the Texas ports, only 45 percent of the cotton shipped from the New Orleans district ports went to the Far East during 1970-71, down from 59 percent the previous year. A larger share of cotton exports from New Orleans, however, was destined for the Far East. This amounted to 45 percent in 1970-71, compared with 59 percent in 1969-70. About 90 percent of cotton exported from the west coast ports was destined for the Far East with about 64 percent, for India and Japan. Canada was the destination for cotton shipped through the Detroit district.

Shipments of cotton the first 6 months (August-January) of 1971-72 followed about the same pattern as in previous years except that shipments through the Brownsville and Port Arthur ports totaled 99,000 bales in 1971-72, compared with 8,000 bales for the same period a year earlier. Most of the cotton, about 72,000 bales, shipped from these two ports moved in August and September 1971, ahead of possible dock strikes. About 8,000 bales were shipped from the Brownsville area ports during the two months of October and November 1971.

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through the United States during 1970-71 totaled only 2,000 bales, down from the low level of 6,000 bales in

1969-70. Very little cotton is grown in the Matamoros area of Mexico just across the river from Brownsville, Texas, which in earlier years accounted for a large part of the transshipments. Cotton grown in the Mexicali area was exported through California ports until the Mexican port of Ensenada was opened a few years ago.

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Table 1.--Specified United States Customs Districts and Ports 1/

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS

Number and name	Ports
1 PORTLAND, MAINE.....	Bangor, Bar Harbor, Bath, Belfast, Bridgewater, Calsis, Eastport, Fort Fairfield, Fort Kent, Jackman, Houlton, Jonesport, Limestone, Madawaaska, Portland 2/, Portsmouth, Rockland, Van Buren, Vanceboro.
2 ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.....	Alburg, Beecher Falls, Burlington, Derby Line, Highgate Springs, Island Pond, Newport, North Troy, Richford, St. Albans 2/.
4 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.....	Boston 2/, Fall River, Gloucester, Lawrence, Logan Airport, New Bedford, Plymouth, Salem, Springfield, Worcester.
5 PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND....	Newport, Providence 2/.
6 BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT....	Bridgeport 2/, Hartford, New Haven, New London.
7 OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.....	Alexandria Bay, Cape Vincent, Champlain, Chateaugay, Clayton, Fort Covington, Mooers, Morristown, Ogdensburg 2/, Rouses Point, Waddington.
9 BUFFALO, NEW YORK.....	Buffalo 2/, Niagara Falls, Oswego, Rochester, Sodus Point, Syracuse, Utica.
10 NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK....	Albany, John F. Kennedy International Airport, Newark, New York 2/, Perth Amboy.
11 PHILADELPHIA 3/, PENNSYLVANIA.....	Chester, Philadelphia 2/, Pittsburg, Wilmington.
13 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.....	Annapolis, Baltimore 2/, Cambridge, Crisfield, Washington, D.C.
14 NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.....	Alexandria, Cape Charles City, Norfolk 2/, Petersburg, Reedville, Richmond.
15 WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.....	Beaufort, Charlotte, Durham, Elkin, Elizabeth City, Moorehead City, Reidsville, Wilmington 2/, Winston-Salem.
16 CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA..	Charleston 2/, Georgetown.
17 SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.....	Atlanta, Brunswick, Savannah 2/.
18 TAMPA, FLORIDA 4/.....	Bocagrande, Fernandina, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, St. Petersburg, Tampa 2/.
19 MOBILE, ALABAMA.....	Apalachicola, Birmingham, Carrabelle, Gulfport, Mobile 2/, Panama City, Pascagoula, Pensacola, Port St. Joe.
20 NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.....	Baton Rouge, Chattanooga, Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans 2/.
21 PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.....	Beaumont, Lake Charles, Orange, Port Arthur 2/, Sabine.
22 GALVESTON 5/, TEXAS.....	Corpus Christi, Freeport, Galveston 2/, Port Lavaca.
23 LAREDO, TEXAS.....	Brownsville, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, Hidalgo, Laredo 2/, Rio Grande City, Roma, San Antonio.
24 EL PASO, TEXAS.....	Columbus, N. M., Denver, El Paso 2/, Fabens.
25 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.....	Andrade, Calexico, San Diego 2/, San Ysidro, Tecate.
26 NOGALES, ARIZONA.....	Douglas, Lukeville, Naco, Nogales 2/, San Luis, Sasabe.
27 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA....	Los Angeles 2/, Los Angeles International Airport, Port San Luis.
28 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA..	Eureka, San Francisco 2/.
29 PORTLAND, OREGON.....	Astoria, Coos Bay, Kalama, Longview, Newport, Portland 2/.
30 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.....	Aberdeen, Anacortes, Bellingham, Blaine, Danville, Everett, Ferry, Friday Harbor, Laurier, Lynden, Metaline Falls, Nighthawk, Northport, Olympia, Oroville, Port Townsend, Seattle 2/, South Bend, Spokane, Sumas, Tacoma.
31 JUNEAU, ALASKA.....	Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau 2/, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Pelican, Petersburg, Sand Point, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangell.
32 HONOLULU, HAWAII.....	Hilo, Honolulu 2/, Kahului, Port Allen.
33 GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.....	Del Bonita, Eastport, Great Falls 2/, Morgan, Opheim, Piegan, Porthill, Raymond, Roosevelt, Scobey, Sweetgrass, Turner, Whitetail, Whitlash.
34 PEMBINA, NORTH DAKOTA.....	Ambrose, Antler, Baudette, Carbury, Dunseith, Fortuna, Hannah, Hansboro, Maida, Neche, Noonan, Northgate, Pembina 2/, Pinecreek, Portal, Roseau, Sarles, Sherwood, St. John, Warroad, Westhope, Walhalla.
35 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.....	Minneapolis 2/, St. Paul.
36 DULUTH, MINNESOTA.....	Ashland, Duluth 2/, International Falls-Ranier, Grand Portage, Superior.
37 MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.....	Green Bay, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee 2/, Sheboygan, Racine.
38 DETROIT, MICHIGAN.....	Detroit 2/, Muskegon, Port Huron, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, South Haven.
39 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.....	Chicago 2/, East Chicago, Gary, O'Hare International Airport, Omaha, Peoria.
41 CLEVELAND, OHIO 3/.....	Akron, Ashtabula, Cincinnati, Cleveland 2/, Columbus, Conneaut, Dayton, Erie, Evansville, Fairport, Huron, Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg, Louisville, Lorain, Sandusky, Toledo.
45 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.....	Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis 2/.
49 SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.....	Aguadilla, Fajardo, Guanica, Guayanilla, Humacao, Jobos, Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan 2/, San Juan International Airport.
51 VIRGIN ISLANDS of the United States.....	Charlotte Amalie 2/, Christiansted, Coral Bay, Cruz Bay, Frederiksted.
52 MIAMI 4/, FLORIDA.....	Fort Pierce, Key West, Miami 2/, Miami International Airport, Port Everglades, West Palm Beach.
53 HOUSTON 5/, TEXAS.....	Dallas, Houston 2/, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City.

1/ This table includes customs districts and ports accounting for practically all U.S. cotton exports.

2/ Headquarters for respective customs districts. 3/ Prior to January 1966, Erie was included with Philadelphia.

4/ Prior to January 1966, Miami was included with Tampa. 5/ Prior to January 1966, Houston was included with Galveston.

Source: Bureau of Customs, U.S. Treasury Department.

Table 2.--Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts,
averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1968-1969 1/ and Aug.:--Jan. 1970-1971

Customs Districts number and name		(Bales of 480 pounds net weight)					
		Average : 1955-59	Average : 1960-64	1968	1969	1970	Aug-Jan 1970 : 1971
		----- 1,000 bales -----					
1	Maine & New Hampshire.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
2	Vermont.....	1	2/	2/	0	0	0
4	Massachusetts.....	2/	2/	1	0	0	0
5	Rhode Island.....	2/	2/	0	2/	0	0
7	Odgersburg.....	2	2/	2/	1	2/	2/
8	Rochester.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
'9	Buffalo.....	4	2	4	2/	1	2/
10	New York City.....	2/	1	1	2/	2/	3
11	Philadelphia.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
13	Maryland.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
14	Virginia.....	1	2/	1	2/	0	2/
15	North Carolina.....	2/	2/	0	2/	0	0
16	South Carolina.....	74	10	46	3	4	2
17	Georgia.....	51	3	1	1	1	0
18	Florida.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
19	Mobile.....	67	26	17	3	2	2
20	New Orleans.....	1,347	734	299	227	466	332
21	Port Arthur.....	93	41	2/	2/	2/	15
22	Galveston.....	2,400	2,621	1,505	1,401	1,703	515
23	Laredo.....	156	172	8	20	13	84
24	El Paso.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
25	San Diego.....	47	242	66	76	81	87
26	Arizona.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
27	Los Angeles.....	482	524	303	490	708	304
28	San Francisco.....	345	316	157	182	238	99
29	Oregon.....	2/	2/	0	2	2	1
30	Washington.....	2/	2/	2/	2/	1	2/
32	Hawaii.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
33	Montana & Idaho.....	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
34	North Dakota.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
35	Minnesota.....	222	367	112	190	308	177
38	Michigan.....	0	2/	0	0	0	0
39	Chicago.....	0	2/	0	0	2/	0
49	Puerto Rico.....	0	2/	0	0	0	0
53	Houston.....	2/	3/	304	280	369	144
98	Others.....	4	4	2/	2	0	6
Total 4/.....		5,296	5,063	2,825	2,878	3,897	1,771

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Prior to January 1, 1966, Houston was included with Galveston. 4/ Totals vary slightly from revised figures showing countries of destination. Revisions not available by Customs Districts.

Compiled by Cotton Division, FAS, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.--Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts
and country of destination, average 1960-64 $\frac{1}{2}$

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)												
	Mobile	New Orleans	Cal- veston	Laredo	San Diego	Los Angeles, Fran.	San Fran.	Detroit	Others	Total			
											-----1,000 bales-----		
Australia.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	10	44	7	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	1	63			
Austria.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	4	16	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	1	0	0	24			
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1	24	52	6	1	18	21	0	1	124			
Bolivia.....	0	1	5	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	0	0	7			
Canada.....	0	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	366	0	366			
Chile.....	0	10	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	18			
Congo (Kinshasa).....	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6			
Denmark.....	0	8	4	1	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	0	0	17			
Ethiopia.....	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9			
Finland.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	6	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	18			
France.....	4	76	158	22	4	39	23	$\frac{2}{2}$	4	330			
Germany, West.....	4	108	88	22	3	23	26	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	276			
Ghana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Hong Kong.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	7	119	1	1	12	5	0	4	150			
India.....	1	23	136	1	12	78	70	0	2	323			
Indonesia.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	10	25	3	1	2	0	0	1	42			
Ireland.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	1	3			
Israel.....	0	5	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	16			
Italy.....	2	118	176	36	2	14	6	0	2	356			
Jamaica.....	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	0	1			
Japan.....	1	50	697	11	202	196	54	$\frac{2}{2}$	5	1,216			
Korea, South.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	6	227	2	3	9	2	0	17	266			
Lebanon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Morocco.....	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	12			
Netherlands.....	1	34	14	5	4	19	35	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	113			
Norway.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	10	1	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	1	13			
Pakistan.....	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	7	0	0	6	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	14			
Philippines.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	17	62	3	2	25	16	0	1	126			
Poland.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	22	98	5	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	4	0	1	131			
Singapore.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
South Africa.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	8	26	1	0	3	2	0	1	41			
Sweden.....	1	10	64	4	$\frac{2}{2}$	3	1	0	0	83			
Switzerland.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	15	42	6	1	4	9	0	0	77			
Taiwan.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	18	164	2	2	18	3	0	5	212			
Thailand.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	30	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	3	1	0	0	35			
Tunisia.....	0	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	0	0	0	2			
United Kingdom.....	4	72	138	9	1	12	13	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	251			
Vietnam, South.....	0	10	14	1	1	15	5	0	1	47			
Yugoslavia.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	25	83	6	0	0	0	0	3	117			
Others.....	7	32	81	11	1	14	11	1	0	158			
Total.....	26	734	2,621	172	242	524	316	367	60	5,062			

$\frac{1}{2}$ Season beginning August 1.
 $\frac{2}{2}$ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau
of the Census.

Table 4.---Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts
and country of destination, 1968-69 1/

(Bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Charles- ton	Savannah	Mobile	New Orleans	Gal- veston	Laredo	San Diego	Los Angeles	San Fran.	Detroit	Houston	Others	Total
Algeria.....	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	28
Australia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2/	0	2/	3	12	0	0	6	5	0	4	0	30
Bolivia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	4	116
Chile.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2/	0	2/
Congo (Kinshasa).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark.....	0	0	2/	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ethiopia.....	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	9
Finland.....	0	0	0	2/	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
France.....	1	2/	3	7	40	2/	0	18	6	2/	16	0	91
Germany, West.....	2/	0	1	2	10	1	0	7	6	0	5	0	32
Ghana.....	1	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	18
Hong Kong.....	12	0	2/	25	134	0	2/	3	1	0	26	0	201
India.....	0	0	0	2/	19	2/	16	65	72	0	3	1	176
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	5	53	0	9	27	0	0	15	1	110
Ireland.....	0	0	2/	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2/
Israel.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	1
Italy.....	1	1	1	10	36	2/	0	2	1	0	13	0	65
Jamaica.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Japan.....	2	0	6	37	351	3	14	52	31	0	61	0	557
Korea, South.....	11	0	0	61	269	0	24	41	13	0	40	0	459
Lebanon.....	0	0	0	2/	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	2/
Morocco.....	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19
Netherlands.....	1	0	2/	2	4	2/	0	3	6	0	3	1	20
Norway.....	0	2/	2/	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
Pakistan.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Philippines.....	2	0	0	26	55	0	2/	17	5	0	18	0	123
Poland.....	0	0	0	10	91	1	0	5	3	0	2	0	112
Singapore.....	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
South Africa.....	2/	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	9
Sweden.....	0	0	2/	5	43	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	53
Switzerland.....	2/	0	0	8	14	0	0	9	2	0	8	0	33
Taiwan.....	13	0	0	33	177	0	1	9	2	0	29	0	264
Thailand.....	1	0	2/	8	47	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	68
Tunisia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom.....	2/	2/	1	10	23	0	0	4	1	0	10	0	49
Vietnam, South.....	0	0	0	7	19	0	2	30	3	0	3	0	64
Yugoslavia.....	2/	0	2/	12	40	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	56
Others.....	0	0	5	7	13	2	0	4	1	0	8	0	40
Total.....	46	1	17	299	1,505	8	66	303	157	112	304	7	2,825

1/ Season beginning August 1.
2/ Less than 500 bales.

Table 5.-- Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts
and country of destination, 1969-70 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)								1,000 bales			
	Charles- ton	Savan- nah	Mobile	New Orleans	Gal- veston	Laredo	San Diego, Angeles, Fran.	San Antonio	Detroit:	Houston:	Others:	Total
Algeria.....	0	0	0	2/	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
Australia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	2/
Austria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2/	0	2/	1	9	0	0	3	0	5	0	19
Bolivia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	1	191
Chile.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Congo (Kinshasa).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	2/
Ethiopia.....	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Finland.....	0	1	2/	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	7
France.....	0	0	2/	1	18	2/	0	4	0	5	0	31
Germany, West.....	2/	0	0	2	7	2	0	5	0	4	1	27
Ghana.....	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	2	0	28
Hong Kong.....	0	0	0	3	48	0	1	0	0	11	1	64
India.....	0	0	0	1	5	1	33	113	0	3	0	266
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	18	100	14	0	103	4	14	0	253
Ireland.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Israel.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2/	2/
Italy.....	2/	0	1	7	24	0	0	2/	2	15	0	49
Jamaica.....	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Japan.....	2/	2/	2/	4	432	0	14	120	19	63	0	652
Korea, South.....	1	0	0	44	327	1	24	28	6	39	1	471
Lebanon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco.....	0	0	0	5	21	0	0	0	0	4	0	30
Netherlands.....	2/	0	0	1	4	2/	0	3	5	6	0	19
Norway.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pakistan.....	0	0	0	2/	7	0	0	7	0	3	0	17
Philippines.....	1	0	1	15	72	2/	0	22	5	36	0	152
Poland.....	0	0	0	11	34	0	0	1	1	7	0	54
Singapore.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
South Africa.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Sweden.....	0	0	0	4	32	2/	0	1	2/	2	0	39
Switzerland.....	0	0	0	1	6	0	2/	2	0	7	0	16
Taiwan.....	0	0	0	19	125	2/	2	29	2	21	0	198
Thailand.....	0	0	2/	22	24	0	0	4	2/	7	0	57
Tunisia.....	0	0	0	4	2/	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
United Kingdom.....	2/	0	1	25	3	2/	0	2	2/	8	0	39
Vietnam, South.....	0	0	0	9	34	1	3	39	10	6	0	102
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others.....	1	0	0	24	29	0	0	7	3	3	0	67
Total.....	3	1	3	227	1,401	20	76	490	182	190	5	2,878

1/ Season beginning August 1.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.-- Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts
and country of destination, 1970-71 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)													Total
	Charles- ton	Savan- nah	Mobile	New Orleans	Gal- veston	Laredo	San Diego	Los Angeles	San Fran.	Detroit	Houston	Others		
-----1,000 bales-----														
Australia.....	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	8
Austria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	0	2/	0	8	10	1	0	14	8	0	0	6	1	48
Bolivia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	2	310
Chile.....	0	0	0	2/	2/	0	0	2/	1	0	1	0	0	2
Congo (Kinshasa).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark.....	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2/
Ethiopia.....	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Finland.....	0	0	0	2/	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
France.....	0	0	0	13	27	0	0	7	7	0	9	0	0	63
Germany, West.....	0	0	0	14	20	7	0	7	10	0	9	0	0	67
Ghana.....	0	1	1	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	45
Hong Kong.....	0	0	0	3	182	0	2/	4	2	0	14	0	0	205
India.....	2/	0	0	0	2/	1	32	77	102	0	3	0	0	215
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	28	109	0	0	57	3	0	5	0	0	202
Ireland.....	0	0	0	6	2/	0	0	0	0	0	2/	0	0	6
Israel.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Italy.....	0	0	1	27	16	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	59
Jamaica.....	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	3
Japan.....	0	0	2/	10	401	0	30	302	45	0	90	0	0	878
Korea, South.....	2/	0	0	45	385	0	7	33	6	0	36	0	0	512
Lebanon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco.....	0	0	0	2	20	2/	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	24
Netherlands.....	2/	0	2/	14	2	0	0	4	8	0	7	0	0	35
Norway.....	0	0	0	2/	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Pakistan.....	0	0	0	0	2/	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	6
Philippines.....	2/	0	2/	24	56	1	1	25	3	0	32	0	0	142
Poland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore.....	0	0	0	2/	7	0	0	3	2/	0	1	0	0	11
South Africa.....	0	0	0	2/	2	0	0	8	2/	0	10	0	0	20
Sweden.....	0	0	2/	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	30
Switzerland.....	0	0	0	4	12	0	0	2	10	0	7	0	0	35
Taiwan.....	3	0	0	51	248	0	4	54	13	0	46	0	0	419
Thailand.....	0	0	0	46	65	1	0	20	6	0	11	0	0	149
Tunisia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom.....	0	0	2/	81	8	0	0	3	2/	0	6	0	0	98
Vietnam, South.....	0	0	0	2	31	2	0	71	4	0	7	0	0	117
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Others.....	1	0	0	75	50	0	5	10	7	0	28	0	0	176
Total.....	4	1	2	466	1,703	13	82	708	238	308	369	3	3	3,897

1/ Season beginning August 1.
2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.--Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts,
by months, 1970-71 $\frac{1}{2}$

Customs Districts number and name	(Bales of 480 pounds net)											
	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July
16 South Carolina.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	1
17 Georgia.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	0	3
18 Florida.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Mobile.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	1	0	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	1
20 New Orleans.....	$\frac{14}{2}$	6	21	18	25	60	44	51	63	43	50	71
21 Sabine.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	0	0	0
22 Galveston.....	30	39	98	91	183	206	202	282	225	161	88	98
23 Laredo.....	1	3	2	0	2	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	4	0	0	0	1
25 San Diego.....	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	1	3	5	16	21	9	5	7	12
27 Los Angeles.....	8	11	18	89	80	81	82	100	94	50	94	2
28 San Francisco.....	5	3	3	9	21	41	60	45	16	11	23	1
38 Michigan.....	15	16	22	24	25	32	31	38	35	28	29	13
53 Houston.....	12	13	25	28	37	35	39	43	43	43	27	24
Others.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Total.....	87	92	189	261	377	461	474	586	486	342	319	223

1/ Season beginning August 1.
2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.--Exports of U.S. cotton through all Customs Districts by months,
averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1968 through 1970 $\frac{1}{2}$

Month	(Bales of 480 pounds net)				
	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1968	1969	1970
August.....	234	266	220	152	87
September.....	300	242	270	146	92
October.....	384	325	157	175	189
November.....	449	478	192	128	261
December.....	566	679	286	183	377
January.....	561	495	57	398	461
February.....	500	513	57	338	474
March.....	543	565	134	256	586
April.....	495	410	589	320	486
May.....	482	347	377	311	342
June.....	403	350	200	280	319
July.....	379	392	286	191	223
Total.....	5,296	5,062	2,825	2,878	3,897

1/ Season beginning August 1.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 9.--Transshipments of Mexican cotton through specified United States ports, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1968 through 1970 1/

Port	(Bales of 480 pounds net)			
	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1968	1969
	-----1,000 bales-----			
23 Brownsville.....	587	371	24	4
25 San Diego.....	143	32	0	0
53 Houston.....	9	13	3	2
22 Galveston.....	11	7	1	0
27 Los Angeles.....	47	6	1	0
Others.....	88	3	1	0
Total.....	885	432	30	6

1/ Season beginning August 1. Transshipments include linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but do not include transshipments to Canada by railroad.
2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

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Table 10.--Transshipments of Mexican cotton through United States ports by months, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1968 through 1970 1/

Month	(Bales of 480 pounds net)			
	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1968	1969
	-----1,000 bales-----			
August.....	103	58	1	2
September.....	95	63	2	1
October.....	122	52	3	1
November.....	104	41	6	2/
December.....	101	50	7	1
January.....	76	22	2/	1
February.....	66	30	0	0
March.....	67	34	1	0
April.....	47	29	6	2/
May.....	34	22	3	0
June.....	26	17	1	2/
July.....	44	14	2/	2/
Total.....	885	432	30	6

1/ Season beginning August 1. Transshipments include linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but do not include transshipments to Canada by railroad.
2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 11.--Transshipments of Mexican cotton through United States ports
by country of destination, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64,
and annual 1968 through 1970 1/
(Bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	1,000 bales				
	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1968	1969	1970
Australia.....	23	17	0	0	0
Austria.....	3	3	0	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	66	11	<u>2</u> / 0	<u>2</u> / 0	0
Chile.....	6	9	0	0	0
Cuba.....	5	<u>2</u> / 0	0	0	0
Denmark.....	6	3	<u>2</u> / 0	0	0
Finland.....	1	1	1	0	0
France.....	48	68	3	1	<u>2</u> / 1
Germany, West.....	161	59	2	1	0
Hong Kong.....	10	3	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	7	<u>2</u> / 0	0	0	0
Ireland.....	1	2	0	0	0
Italy.....	56	67	5	<u>2</u> / 0	<u>2</u> / 0
Jamaica.....	2	1	0	0	0
Japan.....	214	36	<u>2</u> / 0	0	0
Lebanon.....	0	2	5	1	0
Netherlands.....	75	10	<u>2</u> / 0	0	0
Norway.....	7	3	3	0	0
Philippines.....	2	2	0	0	0
Portugal.....	1	12	1	2	0
South Africa, Republic of.....	2	11	0	0	1
Spain.....	20	22	2	<u>2</u> / 0	0
Sweden.....	24	2	1	0	0
Switzerland.....	21	21	4	<u>2</u> / 0	0
Taiwan (Formosa).....	2	7	1	<u>2</u> / 0	0
Trieste.....	1	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom.....	108	27	2	<u>2</u> / 0	0
U.S.S.R.....	2	6	0	0	0
Other countries.....	11	26	<u>2</u> / 0	1	0
Total.....	885	432	30	6	2

1/ Season beginning August 1. Transshipments include linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but do not include transshipments to Canada by railroad.
2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

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COTTON
FC 8-72, 2 p.
March 1972

2001

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON—PRODUCT PURCHASE ;

AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480 //

Only one cotton purchase authorization was active as of February 29, 1972, authorizing \$2.6 million for the purchase by Ghana of 14,000 bales. Approximately 12,600 bales had been registered for sale under the PA but none of these had been exported or booked for export. The PA was issued to Ghana on January 11, 1972. A supplier cancellation has reduced the number of bales registered for sale to Taiwan under PA 37-309.

Slightly more than 754,000 bales of cotton had been registered for sale through February 29 under purchase authorizations with shipping deadlines during the fiscal year. Of these, about 668,000 bales had been exported or booked for export. Cotton-product purchase authorizations for Cambodia, Ghana, and Indonesia were still active at the end of the month.

The following table provides a summary of purchase authorizations and agreements announced during 1971-72 to date for cotton and cotton products scheduled for export during FY 1972.

Cotton and Cotton-Product Exports Under PL 480, FY 1971-72 Through February 29, 1972

Item	Purchase Authorization Date	Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales registered	Exported or booked for export	Final date
	issued	Number 1/				Contracting : Delivery
			Dollars	Bales	Bales	
Raw Cotton 2/						
Cambodia.....	3-30-71	78-304	2,016,000	14,000	13,387	11-30-71 1-31-72
China (Taiwan).....	10 1-71	37-309	5,250,000	35,000	35,325	1-31-72 3-31-72
Ghana.....	1-11-72	72-728	2,632,000	14,000	12,600	4-30-72 6-30-72
India.....	4-9-71	39-741	15,840,000	99,000	99,927	5-31-71 12-31-71
Indonesia.....	10-19-71	10R-391	-----	30,000	-----	3/
Indonesia.....	4-16-71	34-760	12,080,000	80,000	76,072	5-31-71 12-31-71
Indonesia.....	7-23-71	34-766	2,631,000	17,000	17,913	10-31-71 10-31-71
Indonesia.....	9-8-71	34-768	2,631,000	17,000	17,248	10-31-71 12-31-71
Indonesia ELS.....	5-6-71	34-762	258,000	1,000	1,039	5-31-71 12-31-71
Indonesia ELS.....	10-1-71	34-769	250,000	1,000	1,037	10-31-71 12-31-71
Indonesia.....	11-2-71	34-772	865,000	4,700	4,937	4-30-72 6-30-72
Indonesia.....	11-10-71	34-773	11,524,000	61,490	64,566	4-30-72 6-30-72
Korea.....	4-13-71	24-342	10,000,000	75,000	77,038	8-31-71 12-31-71
Korea.....	6-15-71	24-721	9,600,000	62,000	71,682	11-30-71 12-31-71
Morocco.....	10-18-71	56-520	1,500,000	10,000	8,956	12-31-71 2-29-72
Pakistan ELS.....	1-6-71	15-721	2,300,000	9,300	8,762	7-31-71 8-31-71
Philippines.....	4-16-71	42-701	7,413,753	55,000	53,695	5-31-71 12-31-71
Philippines.....	7-23-71	42-703	5,400,000	35,500	32,938	8-31-71 12-31-71
Philippines.....	8-24-71	42-704	5,601,246	36,900	35,532	10-31-71 3-31-72
Vietnam.....	7-2-71	45-020	6,200,000	40,000	40,614	8-31-71 12-31-71
Vietnam.....	10-14-71	45-027	6,433,000	41,500	40,524	12-31-71 2-29-72
Vietnam.....	1-11-72	45-038	7,220,000	38,000	40,215	2-29-72 4-30-72
Total.....			117,644,999	777,390	754,007	667,887

Agreements signed but no PA's Issued:

Cambodia.....	1-13-72		3,100,000	18,400	-----	-----
China (Taiwan).....	1-14-71		4,830,000	45,000	-----	-----
Ghana.....	11-12-71		2,660,000	22,000	-----	-----
Guinea.....	6-17-71		444,000	3,000	-----	-----
Korea.....	2-14-72		24,000,000	150,000	-----	-----
Morocco.....	8-18-71		1,500,000	10,000	-----	-----
Vietnam.....	6-28-71		3,047,000	38,500	-----	-----

Cotton-Products
1971-72

Cambodia (cotton yarn).....	1-13-72		3,700,000	4,400,000 lb.	-----	-----
Cambodia (gray cotton yarn).....	3-30-71	78-305	3,175,000	4,400,000 lb.	3,044,000	5-31-72 6-30-72
Ghana (gray cotton cloth).....	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000	5,000,000 yds.	-----	5-31-72 6-30-72
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	4-22-71	34-761	6,765,000	8,378,000 lb.	5,501,500	5-31-72 6-30-72

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate currency identification; 1 to 399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500 to 599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700 to 799 sales for convertible local currency.
2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

3/ Contracting period began Oct. 26, 1971, and continues through the date of the signing of the proposed PL 480 sales agreement with the Government of India. Delivery period began Oct. 26, 1971, and continues through the date of the sales agreement supply period.

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COTTON
FC 9-72
March 1972

FEBRUARY COTTON EXPORTS ABOVE AVERAGE

The United States exported about 402,000 running bales of cotton in February 1972--65,000 bales higher than January exports. Average U.S. exports during February for the past five seasons have been about 348,000 bales. The termination of the west coast dock strike by settlement on February 12th enabled large movements of cotton from the west coast late in the month, including some orders previously scheduled for January shipment. Unusually large shipments to European destinations from Atlantic and gulf ports also helped to boost total February exports to within 50,000 bales of February exports a year earlier. December, January, and February are normally the months during which the heaviest movement of cotton occurs. Total shipments for the first 7 months of the 1971-72 season (beginning August 1, 1971) reached 2.1 million bales, compared to 1.86 million bales shipped during this period in 1970-71.

Exports to Europe rose sharply, reaching 131,000 bales compared to 80,000 bales a month earlier and only 71,000 bales during February 1971. The extraordinarily large movement of cotton to European destinations was aided by exports of 44,000 bales to Romania and 26,000 bales to Italy. (Shipments to Italy are now almost triple shipments to this date a year earlier, making Italy our largest European market so far this season.) Poland, West Germany, and Spain were the next largest purchasers, taking 8,000 bales each. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands fell sharply for the month. Shipments to Europe for the first 7 months of 1971-72 are up 66 percent from shipments for this period a year earlier, aided by tight world supplies and competitive U.S. prices early in the season.

Cotton shipments to non-European destinations rose only slightly from the 257,000 bales shipped in January to 271,000 in February. Exports for both

months were well below levels for a year earlier, which were abnormally high. Exports for the season to date are still slightly above the 1.58 million bales shipped to non-European destinations during this period in 1970-71, however, thanks to heavy shipments early in the season. Shipments to Taiwan (42,000 bales), Indonesia (40,000), and Thailand (17,000) rose most sharply from January shipments (increasing by 12,000 to 19,000 bales each), while exports to Japan (79,000), India, and the Philippines (8,000) continued to decline. Less than 500 bales went to India in February, compared to 51,000 bales a year earlier. Shipments to South Korea and South Vietnam were also lower, but exports to Canada rose moderately.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS

Destination	(Running bales)				
	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	Average		Aug-Feb		
	1960-64	1969	1970	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	23	0	0	0	0
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	121	19	46	29	31
Denmark.....	14	1/	1/	1/	3
Finland.....	17	6	2	1	2
France.....	319	30	60	25	26
Germany, West.....	269	26	65	42	65
Italy.....	345	46	57	33	92
Netherlands.....	110	19	34	20	21
Norway.....	13	1	3	1	3
Poland.....	125	51	0	0	34
Portugal.....	21	2	5	1/	17
Romania.....	2	46	57	27	44
Spain.....	74	4	19	8	31
Sweden.....	81	37	29	18	10
Switzerland.....	74	15	33	26	28
United Kingdom.....	244	38	95	44	49
Yugoslavia.....	112	0	2	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	4	20	7	10
Total Europe.....	1,979	344	527	281	466
Algeria.....	9	11	32	10	2
Australia.....	61	1/	7	1/	4
Bolivia.....	7	0	0	0	1/
Canada.....	353	181	292	157	197
Chile.....	18	1	2	1/	1
Ethiopia.....	9	1	3	1	0
Ghana.....	1	27	43	19	0
Hong Kong.....	148	61	193	113	34
India.....	314	261	211	81	101
Indonesia.....	40	242	194	71	138
Israel.....	15	1/	2	1/	0
Jamaica.....	4	2	3	1	2
Japan.....	1,192	623	841	497	484
Korea, Republic of.....	261	455	491	253	279
Malaysia.....	1	6	11	7	5
Morocco.....	12	28	23	16	18
Pakistan.....	14	16	6	0	2
Philippines.....	123	146	137	58	75
Singapore.....	1	2	11	8	4
South Africa.....	41	4	19	12	6
Taiwan.....	209	193	406	127	128
Thailand.....	34	54	142	66	53
Tunisia.....	2	5	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	1/	9	6	2
Vietnam, South.....	46	99	114	60	68
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	6	21	17	27
Total.....	4,924	2,768	3,740	1,861	2,096

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

COTTON
FC 10-72
April 1972

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT PURCHASE

AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Of the 23 purchase authorizations (PA's) for cotton with shipping deadlines during fiscal year 1971-72, only two were still active as of March 31, 1972. One of these authorizes \$2.6 million for Ghana's purchase of 14,000 bales and the other authorizes Pakistan to purchase 11,000 bales of extra-long staple (ELS) cotton, valued at about \$2.9 million. The PA to Pakistan was issued on March 21, 1972; the issue of P.L. 480 purchase authorizations for ELS cotton was not affected by the January 11 USDA decision against issuing further PA's for export during the 1971-72 marketing year. None of the ELS cotton for Pakistan had been registered for sale by March 31, 1972. The final contracting date for both authorizations is April 30, 1972. The terminal contracting date for the Letter of Conditional Reimbursement (LCR) to India was set as March 31, but no cotton was purchased under the LCR prior to that date.

Approximately 705,000 of the 788,000 bales authorized for export under P.L. 480 with final shipping deadlines during the fiscal year were exported or booked for export by March 31. Cotton-product purchase authorizations for Cambodia, Ghana, and Indonesia still are active.

The following table provides a summary of PA's and agreements having shipping deadlines during FY 1972.

Item	Purchase Authorization	Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales registered	Exported or booked for export	Final date
Date issued: Number 1/						
Contracting: Delivery						
Raw Cotton 2/						
		Dollars	Bales	Bales	Bales	
Cambodia.....	3-30-71	78-304	2,016,000	14,000	13,387	12,750
China (Taiwan).....	10-1-71	37-309	5,250,000	35,000	35,325	34,171
Ghana.....	1-11-72	72-728	2,632,000	14,000	14,490	4-30-72
India.....	4-9-71	39-741	15,840,000	99,000	99,927	5-31-71
India.....	10-19-71	LCR-391	---	30,000	---	5-31-71
Indonesia.....	4-16-71	34-760	12,080,000	80,000	76,072	3-31-72 (3/)
Indonesia.....	7-23-71	34-766	2,631,000	17,000	17,913	5-31-71
Indonesia.....	9-8-71	34-768	2,631,000	17,000	17,248	8-31-71
Indonesia ELS.....	5-6-71	34-762	258,000	1,000	1,039	10-31-71
Indonesia ELS.....	10-1-71	34-769	250,000	1,000	1,037	5-31-71
Indonesia.....	11-2-71	34-772	865,000	1,000	998	12-31-71
Indonesia.....	11-10-71	34-773	11,524,000	61,490	64,566	10-31-71
Korea.....	4-13-71	24-342	10,000,000	75,000	77,038	4-30-72
Korea.....	6-15-71	24-721	9,600,000	62,000	71,682	6-30-72
Morocco.....	10-18-71	56-520	1,500,000	10,000	8,956	70,429
Pakistan ELS.....	1-6-71	15-721	2,300,000	9,300	8,762	65,655
Pakistan ELS.....	3-21-72	15-728	2,900,000	11,000	---	12-31-71
Philippines.....	4-16-71	42-701	7,413,753	55,000	53,695	8-31-71
Philippines.....	7-23-71	42-703	5,400,000	33,500	32,938	5-31-71
Philippines.....	8-24-71	42-704	5,601,246	36,900	35,532	12-31-71
Vietnam.....	7-2-71	45-020	6,200,000	40,000	40,614	10-31-71
Vietnam.....	10-14-71	45-027	6,433,000	41,500	40,524	38,537
Vietnam.....	1-11-72	45-038	7,220,000	38,000	40,215	12-31-71
Total.....		120,544,999	788,390	755,897	705,142	2-29-72
Agreement signed but no PA's issued						
Cambodia.....	1-13-72	3,100,000	18,400	---	---	4-30-72
China (Taiwan).....	1-14-71	4,830,000	45,000	---	---	5-31-72
Ghana.....	11-12-71	2,660,000	22,000	---	---	6-30-72
Guinea.....	6-17-71	444,000	3,000	---	---	5-31-72
Korea.....	2-14-72	24,000,000	150,000	---	---	5-31-72
Morocco.....	8-18-71	1,500,000	10,000	---	---	2-29-72
Vietnam.....	6-28-71	3,047,000	38,500	---	---	4-30-72
Cotton products						
Cambodia (cotton yarn).....	1-13-72	3,700,000	4,400,000 lb.	---	---	---
Cambodia (gray cotton yarn).....	3-30-71	3,175,000	4,400,000 lb.	3,044,000	---	6-30-72
Ghana (gray cotton cloth).....	1-11-72	1,450,000	5,000,000 yds.	---	---	5-31-72
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	4-22-71	6,765,000	8,378,000 lb.	5,501,500	---	5-31-72

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate currency identification; 1 to 399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500 to 599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700 to 799 sales for convertible local currency.

2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

3/ Delivery period began Oct. 26, 1971, and continues through the date of the sales agreement supply period.

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PROCUREMENT SECTION
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COTTON
FC 11-72, 2 P.
April 1972

MARCH COTTON EXPORTS HIGHEST OF SEASON

Total U.S. exports of cotton continued to rise during the month of March, reaching 437,000 bales, the highest monthly level so far this season. This compares to February exports of 402,000 bales and March 1971 exports of 562,000. The previous high this season was for the month of December, when 417,000 bales of cotton were exported. Exports to Europe fell sharply during March, but shipments to non-European destinations rose enough to more than compensate for the decline in European shipments.

Total shipments for the first 8 months of the 1971-72 season (August-March) reached 2.5 million bales, still above the 2.4 million shipped during this period in 1970-71. Shipments are expected to taper off for the remainder of the season.

Exports to Europe fell to 56,000 bales during March, compared to 131,000 in February (inflated by large shipments to Romania and Italy) and 86,000 during March 1971. Shipments for the month were well below average for the previous 5-year period. The decline may reflect the rise in U.S. prices due to a tightening of supply earlier this season, as well as a return to more normal monthly levels for this season. Shipments to Italy were still above normal, shipments to West Germany fairly steady, and exports to Belgium-Luxembourg and the United Kingdom above a month earlier.

Shipments to non-European destinations totaled 381,000 bales, compared to 271,000 in February and 476,000 in March 1971. Japan was the largest purchaser, taking 141,000 bales (compared to 79,000 in February). Exports to Korea, Taiwan, and South Vietnam also rose sharply, while exports to Indonesia declined from 39,000 to 2,000 bales.

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U.S. COTTON EXPORTS

(Running bales)

Destination	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	Average:	1969	1970	Aug-March	
	1960-64	1969	1970	1970	1971
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	23	0	0	0	0
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	121	19	46	35	39
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	3
Finland.....	17	6	2	1	3
France.....	319	30	60	38	32
Germany, West.....	269	26	65	58	74
Italy.....	345	46	57	41	107
Netherlands.....	110	19	34	25	27
Norway.....	13	1	3	2	3
Poland.....	125	51	0	0	38
Portugal.....	21	2	5	(1/)	17
Romania.....	2	46	57	33	44
Spain.....	74	4	19	11	34
Sweden.....	81	37	29	23	10
Switzerland.....	74	15	33	29	31
United Kingdom.....	244	38	95	60	56
Yugoslavia.....	112	0	2	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	4	20	11	14
Total Europe.....	1,979	344	527	367	532
Algeria.....	9	11	32	15	13
Australia.....	61	(1/)	7	1	5
Bolivia.....	7	0	0	0	(1/)
Canada.....	353	181	292	193	229
Chile.....	18	1	2	(1/)	1
Ethiopia.....	9	1	3	1	0
Ghana.....	1	27	43	27	5
Hong Kong.....	148	61	193	166	37
India.....	314	261	211	154	101
Indonesia.....	40	242	194	71	140
Israel.....	15	(1/)	2	(1/)	0
Jamaica.....	4	2	3	1	2
Japan.....	1,192	623	841	616	625
Korea, Republic of.....	261	455	491	306	322
Malaysia.....	1	6	11	9	6
Morocco.....	12	28	23	17	22
Pakistan.....	14	16	6	0	2
Philippines.....	123	146	137	71	81
Singapore.....	1	2	11	9	5
South Africa.....	41	4	19	13	8
Taiwan.....	209	193	406	188	200
Thailand.....	34	54	142	99	64
Tunisia.....	2	5	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	(1/)	9	7	2
Vietnam, South.....	46	99	114	74	101
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	6	21	18	30
Total.....	4,924	2,768	3,740	2,423	2,533

1/ Less than 500 bales

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

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PROCUREMENT SECTION
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COTTON
FC-12-72, 2P
May 1972

2001

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT PURCHASE

AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

The 30,000 bales of upland cotton which had been allocated to India under a Letter of Conditional Reimbursement were reallocated on April 19 to Vietnam, none of this cotton having been purchased by India by the April deadline. The reallocation of the cotton was incorporated in a new Public Law 480 Title I agreement with Vietnam signed on April 19 and a purchase authorization (PA) was issued the following day. Only two PA's with delivery dates during fiscal year 1971-72 were therefore active at the end of April: the new PA for Vietnam and a PA for Pakistan's purchase of 11,000 bales of extra-long staple cotton. No cotton had been exported or booked for export under these two authorizations through April 28. The terminal contracting date for the PA to Pakistan has been extended to May 31, 1972.

Approximately 818,000 bales of cotton have been authorized for export under P.L. 480 with final shipping deadlines during the 1971-72 fiscal year and all but 110,000 bales had been exported or booked for export by the end of April. Cotton-product purchase authorizations for Cambodia and Ghana are still active. The terminal contracting and delivery dates for the PA to Cambodia have been extended by 6 months.

The following table provides a summary of PA's and agreements having shipping deadlines during FY 1972.

Cotton and Cotton-Product Exports Under PL 480, FY 1971-72, Through April 28, 1972

Item	Purchase Authorization	Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase	Sales registered	Exported or booked for export	Final date Contracting : Delivery
	Date issued	Number 1/	authorization :	authorization :	authorization :	
<u>Raw cotton 2/</u>						
Cambodia.....	3-30-71	78-304	2,016,000	14,000	13,387	12,750
China (Taiwan).....	10-1-71	37-309	5,250,000	35,000	35,325	33,514
Ghana.....	1-11-72	72-728	2,632,000	14,000	14,490	10,000
India.....	4-9-71	39-711	15,840,000	99,000	99,927	96,260
India.....	10-19-71	LCR-391	-----	30,000	-----	-----
Indonesia.....	4-16-71	34-760	12,080,000	80,000	76,072	72,458
Indonesia.....	7-23-71	34-766	2,631,000	17,000	17,913	17,060
Indonesia.....	9-8-71	34-768	2,631,000	17,000	17,248	16,403
Indonesia.....	5-6-71	34-762	258,000	1,000	1,039	990
Indonesia ELS.....	10-1-71	34-769	250,000	1,000	1,037	988
Indonesia.....	11-2-71	34-772	865,000	4,700	4,937	4,700
Indonesia.....	11-10-71	34-773	11,524,000	61,490	64,566	61,472
Korea.....	4-13-71	24-342	10,000,000	75,000	77,038	70,429
Korea.....	6-13-71	24-721	9,600,000	62,000	71,682	65,655
Morocco.....	10-18-71	56-520	1,500,000	10,000	8,956	8,564
Pakistan ELS.....	1-6-71	15-721	2,300,000	9,300	8,762	8,302
Philippines.....	3-21-72	15-728	2,900,000	11,000	122	-----
Philippines.....	4-16-71	42-701	7,413,753	55,000	53,695	51,155
Philippines.....	7-23-71	42-703	5,400,000	35,900	32,938	31,054
Philippines.....	8-24-71	42-704	5,601,246	36,500	35,532	33,774
Vietnam.....	7-2-71	45-020	6,200,000	40,000	40,614	38,537
Vietnam.....	10-14-71	45-027	6,433,000	41,500	40,524	36,086
Vietnam.....	1-11-72	45-038	7,220,000	38,000	40,215	38,280
Vietnam.....	4-20-72	45-705	5,900,000	30,000	-----	-----
Total.....			126,444,999	818,390	756,019	708,431
<u>Agreement signed but no PAs issued</u>						
Cambodia.....	1-13-72		3,100,000	18,400	-----	-----
China (Taiwan).....	1-14-71		4,830,000	45,000	-----	-----
Ghana.....	11-12-71		2,650,000	22,000	-----	-----
Ghana.....	6-17-71		444,000	3,000	-----	-----
Korea.....	2-14-72		24,000,000	150,000	-----	-----
Morocco.....	8-18-71		1,500,000	10,000	-----	-----
Philippines.....	5-4-72		15,300,000	90,000	-----	-----
<u>Cotton products</u>						
Cambodia (cotton yarn).....	1-13-72		3,700,000	4,400,000 lb.	-----	-----
Cambodia (grey cotton yarn).....	3-30-71	78-305	3,175,000	4,400,000 lb.	3,394,000	-----
Ghana (grey cotton cloth).....	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000	5,000,000 yds.	-----	-----
Indonesia (grey cotton yarn).....	4-22-71	34-761	6,765,000	8,378,000 lb.	8,130,000	-----
						5-31-72
						12-31-72

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate currency identification; 1 to 399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500 to 599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700 to 799 sales for convertible local currency.
2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.
3/ Delivery period began Oct. 26, 1971, and continues through the date of the sales agreement supply period.

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JUN 27 1972

COTTON
FC-13-72
June 1972

PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

COTTON EXPORTS TUMBLE IN APRIL

Tight U.S. cotton supplies and reduced foreign demand for the remaining U.S. staple qualities probably contributed to the sharp decline in U.S. cotton exports during April. Weak export demand may be attributed also to a tendency on the part of mills to wait for new crop (1972) cotton being quoted at around 10 cents a pound lower than current spot prices. Exports for the month reached only 275,000 running bales, a 37-percent drop from March exports of 437,000. April 1971 exports, by comparison, were 467,000 bales and the second highest of the 1970-71 season. The level of April exports this year is the lowest in 6 years. Shipments to Europe continued their decline and exports to non-European destinations fell by more than 130,000 bales.

For the first time this season, cumulative 1971-72 cotton exports have fallen below 1970-71 shipments for a comparable period (season beginning August 1). Total shipments for the first 9 months of the 1971-72 season reached 2.81 million bales, compared to 2.89 million a year earlier. Current estimates of total exports for the 12-month period--approximately 3.25 million bales for August-July 1972--suggest that the level of monthly shipments will continue to decline for the remaining 3 months of the 1971-72 season, with a total of around 400,000 bales, compared to an average of 880,000 for the May-July period over the past 5 years.

Exports to Europe during April 1972 fell to only 26,000 bales, of which about 10,000 were destined for Italy, 5,000 for the United Kingdom, and 4,000 for Spain. Shipments to all other destinations were down from a month earlier. Exports during March had been 56,000 bales and a peak of 131,000 had been shipped to Europe during February. For the season to date, 558,000 bales have been shipped to Europe, well above last year's exports, with U.S. exports to Italy, Poland, Spain, West Germany, and Portugal showing the largest increases, while exports to France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Sweden have declined. Shipments of U.S. cotton to non-European destinations totaled only 249,000 bales in April, compared to 381,000 in March and 399,000 in April 1971. Exports to

Japan (down 88,000 to 53,000), Taiwan (down 42,000 to 30,000), and South Vietnam (down 25,000 to 8,000) registered the sharpest declines from the March level, but shipments to Indonesia (up 42,000), Thailand (up 11,000), and the Philippines (up 9,000) helped to offset some of the decline. Shipments for the season to date are running above exports during the same period last year for Canada, Indonesia, Morocco, the Philippines, and South Vietnam. Exports to Hong Kong for this period are less than one-fourth of last year's level, however, and shipments to India and Taiwan are substantially lower than a year earlier.

U.S. cotton exports by country of destination, average 1960-64
annual 1969 and 1970, August-April 6, 1970-1971

Destination	(In 1,000 running bales)				
	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	Average :	1969 :	1970 :	August-April	
	1960-64 :	1969 :	1970 :	1970 :	1971 :
Austria.....	23	0	0	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	19	46	41	41
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	3
Finland.....	17	6	2	2	3
France.....	319	30	60	52	34
Germany, West.....	269	26	65	61	76
Italy.....	345	46	57	47	117
Netherlands.....	110	19	34	31	28
Norway.....	13	1	3	3	3
Poland.....	125	51	0	0	38
Portugal.....	21	2	5	4	18
Romania.....	2	46	57	33	44
Spain.....	74	4	19	18	38
Sweden.....	81	37	29	26	10
Switzerland.....	74	15	33	31	32
United Kingdom.....	244	38	95	75	61
Yugoslavia.....	112	0	2	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	4	20	11	12
Total Europe.....	1,979	344	527	435	558
Algeria.....	9	11	32	20	13
Australia.....	61	(1/)	7	6	5
Bolivia.....	7	0	0	0	(1/)
Canada.....	353	181	292	226	258
Chile.....	18	1	2	1	1
Ethiopia.....	9	1	3	2	0
Ghana.....	1	27	43	36	10
Hong Kong.....	148	61	193	172	40
India.....	314	261	211	167	101
Indonesia.....	40	242	194	71	184
Israel.....	15	(1/)	2	1	0
Jamaica.....	4	2	3	1	3
Japan.....	1,192	623	841	702	678
Korea, Republic of.....	261	455	491	368	358
Malaysia.....	1	6	11	9	8
Morocco.....	12	28	23	20	23
Pakistan.....	14	16	6	0	2
Philippines.....	123	146	137	84	96
Singapore.....	1	2	11	9	5
South Africa.....	41	4	19	15	8
Taiwan.....	209	193	406	304	230
Thailand.....	34	54	142	119	86
Tunisia.....	2	5	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	(1/)	9	8	2
Vietnam, South.....	46	99	114	93	109
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	6	21	21	30
Total.....	4,924	2,768	3,740	2,890	2,808

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

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PROCUREMENT SECTION
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COTTON

FC 14-72, 12 P.
June 1972

2001
CENTRAL AMERICA AIMS AT
INCREASED COTTON PRODUCTION 1/

Cotton farmers in Central America, encouraged by favorable returns for their 1971-72 2/ crop and sales contracts for most of their 1972-73 crop at prices well above the 1971-72 average, are exerting increased effort to expand production of cotton in 1972-73. This crop soon will be planted. This circular reviews developments during the 1971-72 season and looks ahead to prospects for 1972-73 as they appeared in the period before the crop was planted.

Acreage and production increased in 1971-72

Central America has completed the harvest of the 1971-72 cotton crop. The total crop of about 1.1 million bales was produced on about 621,000 acres along the Pacific coastal plains of the respective countries. Virtually all of this cotton is grown in three countries--Nicaragua, 450,000 bales; El Salvador, 310,000 bales; and Guatemala, 350,000 bales. Relatively small quantities are grown in Honduras and Costa Rica (table 1).

The 1971-72 crop--from the standpoint of production--is the largest since 1965-66 and the third highest on record. Acreage is the largest since 1968-69. As a result of extraordinarily favorable yields and favorable prices, cotton has been a more profitable crop than in recent years. This has stimulated efforts to increase 1972-73 production in Central America.

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1/ This circular, prepared by Horace G. Porter, Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, is intended to supplement rather than supersede the more comprehensive report Cotton in Central America, FAS M-154, as revised in 1970. It updates a number of the statistical series contained in the earlier report.
2/ August-July.

Yields were favorable in 1971-72 and many farms, and Central America as a whole, experienced record high average outturn per acre. Unusually favorable weather throughout the season was a contributing factor and widespread use of a comparatively new insecticide provided the best control of whitefly that yet has been experienced. Yields also were given a boost because many farmers recognized the financial benefit of lengthening the period of insect control to save late-maturing bolls that would have been left to the insects in years of considerably lower cotton prices.

Higher production coincided with
higher prices and incomes

A very large part of the 1971-72 crops of Guatemala and Nicaragua was sold to merchants by farmers and resold to foreign buyers before harvest and in many instances before planting. In El Salvador, the cotton cooperative acting on behalf of its cotton farmers, also had sold much of the 1971-72 crop far in advance of harvest.

The early sales took place at prices that were above the average of the previous season. Prices continued to advance as the current season progressed, leading to disappointment on the part of some farmers who had negotiated contracts at prices lower than they could have obtained at a later date. Prices for the 1971-72 crop probably averaged about 28.5 U.S. cents per pound f.o.b. Pacific ports. With production costs last season running 22 to 24 U.S. cents per pound (lint basis), the recent level of profitability has caused euphoria among cotton producers.

The market for cottonseed is local and the substantial increase of supply in early 1972 depressed seed prices, especially in Nicaragua and Guatemala.

Early buying interest shown for 1972-73 crop

Throughout the 1971-72 harvest, there was a great deal of buying interest in the 1972-73 crop that will be planted in June, July, and August of 1972 and harvested in early 1973. A large part of the 1972-73 crop already has been sold--some of it at prices as high as 37.0 cents per pound, f.o.b. Pacific ports. Although precise information is lacking, sales of 1972-73 cotton through March may have averaged about 32.5 cents per pound f.o.b. Pacific ports, which may be roughly equivalent to about 31.0 cents per pound at the gin yard.

Strong incentive to expand acreage and
achieve high yields

Because of this bullish outlook for the year ahead which persisted at least through February, Central American farmers who sold some or all of their expected 1972-73 production at favorable prices have a strong incentive to put forth an extra effort both to expand acreage and to achieve high yields. This may take such forms as shifting some land that in past years has been in corn, peanuts, grain sorghum, dryland rice, beans, or unimproved pasture to cotton production if the soil is believed to be well-suited for cotton growing. By using the best obtainable seed, by following cultural practices designed to increase yields, and by lengthening the period of insect control to save late-

maturing bolls--cotton farmers hope to maintain or surpass the high yields achieved in 1971-72. The availability, however, of additional land suitable for cotton is somewhat limited.

Memory of past encourages measure of restraint

Memory of the boom and bust history of the 1960's is still fairly fresh in the minds of experienced producers, business firms, and bankers. By planting time some of their present enthusiasm for expansion may have abated, but hardly for farmers who owned or already had leased their land and who already have contracted to sell their 1972-73 cotton at especially attractive prices.

Cotton fever with respect to the 1972-73 crop is not limited to cotton farmers. In February, it appeared to exist throughout the entire governmental and business communities. Everyone expected that the combination of tight world cotton supplies and high cotton prices would work to their financial advantage. The benefits, it was expected, would be widely shared. Among those expecting to benefit were farmers; farm laborers; landlords who would rent additional land and/or those whose leases were renewable this year; suppliers of such items as seed, fertilizer, herbicides, pesticides, and farm machinery; ginneries; truckers; credit institutions; and cotton firms. The countries as a whole expect to benefit from the increased value of domestically produced goods and services and increased foreign exchange earnings, although any major diversion of acreage to cotton could cause a tight supply situation for products with reduced acreage.

Thus, the situation in Central America is one in which many people expect to benefit from the favorable prospects for cotton in 1972-73 and all are equally confident that they will do so without danger of becoming overextended as has happened to some farmers and business firms in the past when booms came to an end earlier than expected.

It appears that little woodland will be cleared for cotton production in 1972-73. On the other hand, a number of farmers have been seeking to expand their cotton acreage by renting land. In February, they were finding that the rise in cotton prices was reflected in a substantially higher level of asking prices for rental rates and it was not unusual for people with land to rent to insist on the rental contract running for 2 or 3 years. Both the higher rental rates and the duration of leases sought by landowners raised questions in the minds of would-be renters as to how far they could and should go in expanding their cotton acreage via the rental route. This is especially relevant in light of the fact that, whereas 1972-73 crops may already be sold at prices that appear to be attractive, no buyers are yet making any offers for 1973-74 or 1974-75 crop cotton.

Some of the land that was shifted from cotton to other uses, after the peak acreages recorded in the middle 1960's, has been developed into highly productive permanent pasture for grazing high-quality beef cattle. Other land was shifted to unimproved pasture or to the production of other annual crops. It is doubtful if some of this land was ever well-suited for cotton production--even during periods of high prices. Other land that has been shifted

from cotton to improved pasture or to some other use does have the inherent qualities necessary for producing cotton at a profit with good management at current prices.

There is no major obstacle to shifting from one annual crop to another when the interrelationship of market prices makes such a shift appear worthwhile, although the impact of such shifts upon the demand for unskilled farm labor can be substantial. Even so, there is widespread opinion that it would be counter-productive to plow up good, well-established pasture and liquidate herds in order to take advantage of present-day cotton prices. In part, this view reflects the conviction that present attractive cotton prices will end before higher returns from cotton could offset costs of shifting out of and back into cattle production.

Farmers are expected to increase
cotton acreage

It is naturally hazardous to speculate concerning what farmers will do in any forthcoming year when the previous crop is still absorbing most of their attention. Even so, all signs in February and March pointed to expanded acreage of cotton in Central America. The only doubts concerned the magnitude of the acreage increase and the success farmers will have in obtaining high yields.

While there is general agreement in Central America that acreage will expand, no one expects acreage to return to previous record levels. Indications in February were that acreage might increase by at least 10 percent in all areas and as much as 20 percent in some areas--averaging somewhere in between these levels for Central America as a whole. Subsequent developments suggest that acreage may rise even higher. This would indicate a 1972-73 area of something above 700,000 acres of cotton.

Production could reach 1.25 million bales
and exports nearly 1.1 million

If one assumes an area in cotton of about 750,000 acres and yields at a level intermediate between the 1970-71 and 1971-72 crops, the resulting crop would be about 1.25 million bales. Yields above or below this level will affect production on such an acreage by about 15,600 bales for each 10 pounds gain or decline in yield from the 1970-71 to 1971-72 average level of about 800 pounds of lint per acre. In this connection, it should be recognized that it may be very difficult for Central American farmers to repeat the record yields achieved in 1971-72 that averaged 17 percent above the record 1970-71 yield. Clearly the incentive will be present in 1972-73 to seek high yields but it remains to be seen whether or not weather will cooperate as it did in 1971-72.

If production should total 1.25 million bales in 1972-73 it would be the second largest crop on record, exceeded only by the crop of 1964-65. A crop of this size would supply domestic consumption needs of about 140,000 bales and leave about 1.1 million bales for export. This would compare with exports of 839,000 bales in 1970-71 and be the largest since 1965-66 and the third largest on record.

Statistical material

The accompanying table (table 1) on acreage, yield, and production contains data from 1960-61 to date, and spans the years when the record high levels of acreage and production were reached in the 1963-64 to 1967-68 period. Considering that cotton in Central America is raised under rainfall conditions, the high yields achieved are especially impressive. But production costs per unit of land are so high that fairly high yields are essential for profitable cotton production.

Tables 2 and 3 contain data on the number of cotton farmers and the average cotton area per farm.

Table 4 showing data on exports reveals that Japan continues to be the largest raw cotton export market. Guatemala and Nicaragua, however, have significant cotton markets in other countries.

Table 5 on domestic mill consumption of cotton in Central America reflects the modest but continued growth of the textile industry in Central America. This industry enjoys a high level of protection against textile imports from outside the Central American Common Market.

Mill consumption of fiber is an important index of economic well-being, but so are the data compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on per capita fiber availabilities. This series takes account of domestic mill consumption as well as imports and exports but it makes no adjustment for any changes that may occur in inventories. The data for 1969, the latest year available, show that total availabilities averaged 8.0 pounds of fiber per capita (table 6). Of this amount, cotton comprised 4.8 pounds or 60.0 percent of the total, and manmade fibers comprised 3.0 pounds or 37.5 percent of the total.

Table 1.--Cotton: Acreage, yield, and production in Central America, by country, 1960-71

Year beginning Aug. 1	Costa Rica				El Salvador				Guatemala			
	Acreage:	Yield:	Pro-:	Acreage:	Yield:	Pro-:	Acreage:	Yield:	Acreage:	Yield:	Pro-:	Acreage:
	1,000	Pounds	1,000	1,000	Pounds	1,000	1,000	Pounds	1,000	Pounds	1,000	1,000
	acres	per acre	bales 2/	acres	per acre	bales 2/	acres	per acre	acres	per acre	bales 2/	acres
1960.....	8	300	5	140	631	184	64	712	64	712	95	64
1961.....	7	343	5	191	651	259	115	605	115	605	145	115
1962.....	7	480	7	220	720	330	165	727	165	727	250	165
1963.....	7	518	8	280	583	340	215	670	215	670	300	215
1964.....	12	568	15	274	657	375	225	666	225	666	312	225
1965.....	16	656	22	200	564	235	232	852	232	852	412	232
1966.....	18	487	18	120	704	176	210	663	210	663	290	210
1967.....	21	474	21	100	763	159	218	784	218	784	356	218
1968.....	16	459	15	126	781	205	228	707	228	707	336	228
1969.....	8	407	6	122	818	208	182	675	182	675	256	182
1970.....	1	448	1	155	774	250	180	667	180	667	250	180
1971 3/.....	1	450	1	173	860	310	173	971	173	971	350	173

Table 1.--Cotton: Acreage, yield, and production in Central America, by country, 1960-71 (Continued)

Year beginning Aug. 1	Honduras			Nicaragua			Total		
	Acreage:	Yield:	Pro- duction:	Acreage:	Yield:	Pro- duction:	Acreage:	Yield:	Pro- duction:
	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales 2/
1960.....	5	576	6	151	464	146	368	569	436
1961.....	12	680	17	185	662	255	510	641	681
1962.....	16	630	21	230	710	340	638	713	948
1963.....	21	709	31	285	691	410	808	647	1,089
1964.....	35	686	50	330	822	565	876	722	1,317
1965.....	38	606	48	350	693	505	836	702	1,222
1966.....	35	603	44	375	672	525	758	667	1,053
1967.....	28	634	37	350	610	445	717	682	1,018
1968.....	28	600	35	325	598	405	723	661	996
1969.....	12	600	15	240	620	310	564	677	795
1970.....	8	540	9	212	781	345	556	738	855
1971 3/.....	10	576	12	264	818	450	621	868	1,123

1/ Yields were derived from unrounded acreage and production where such data were available; otherwise rounded data were used.

2/ Bales of 480 pounds net.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 2.--Number of farmers raising cotton in
Central America, 1965-70 ^{1/}

Year beginning Aug. 1	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Total
1965.....	95	2,963	528	282	4,780	8,648
1966.....	122	2,268	363	370	3,552	6,675
1967.....	130	1,567	330	360	3,471	5,858
1968.....	99	1,633	365	182	3,368	5,647
1969.....	54	1,678	269	96	2,850	4,947
1970.....	8	1,634	161	68	2,671	4,542

^{1/} Presumably refers to the number of "farms" registered for cotton production.
Source: Cotton in Central America, 1970, SIECA, Guatemala City, Guatemala,
C.A..

Table 3.--Cotton: Average area per farm in
Central America, 1965-70

(In acres)						
Year beginning Aug. 1	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Total
1965.....	168	67	439	135	73	97
1966.....	148	53	579	95	106	114
1967.....	162	64	661	78	101	122
1968.....	202	77	625	154	96	129
1969.....	241	73	677	125	84	115
1970.....	375	95	1,118	118	79	123

Table 4.--Cotton: Exports from Central America to specified countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1965-70

(In 1,000 bales 1/)

Origin and year beginning Aug. 1	Japan	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Italy	West Germany	United Kingdom	Portugal	Other countries	Total
Costa Rica									
Average 1960-64.....	2	0	0	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0	3	5
1965.....	6	0	0	(2/)	2	0	0	9	17
1966.....	(2/)	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	13
1967.....	9	0	(2/)	0	0	(2/)	0	11	20
1968.....	9	(2/)	0	1	1	0	0	1	12
1969.....	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	(2/)	6
1970.....	1	0	0	0	(2/)	0	0	0	1
El Salvador									
Average 1960-64 3/.....	205	1	1	6	14	1	(2/)	12	240
1965.....	208	1	3	11	2	2	1	20	248
1966.....	112	0	2	0	0	(2/)	0	9	123
1967.....	110	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	116
1968.....	105	0	0	1	0	1	0	(2/)	107
1969.....	199	0	2	0	0	(2/)	0	(2/)	201
1970.....	213	0	1	0	0	(2/)	0	9	223
Guatemala									
Average 1960-64.....	83	3	0	13	9	9	3	12	132
1965.....	149	8	16	29	29	11	30	81	353
1966.....	131	7	8	46	18	9	23	56	298
1967.....	166	12	5	18	18	8	16	26	269
1968.....	146	13	23	90	20	8	10	47	357
1969.....	124	8	15	37	15	4	4	18	225
1970.....	179	4	9	17	11	2	0	25	247
Honduras									
Average 1960-64.....	12	(2/)	0	1	7	(2/)	0	3	23
1965.....	19	0	0	5	11	1	1	11	48
1966.....	29	0	0	4	3	1	0	4	41
1967.....	21	0	1	(2/)	1	(2/)	0	6	29
1968.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
1969.....	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
1970.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4

Table 4.--Cotton: Exports from Central America to specified countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1965-70 (Continued)

		(In 1,000 bales 1/)							
Origin and year beginning Aug. 1		Japan	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Italy	West Germany	United Kingdom	Portugal	Other countries
Nicaragua	:								
Average 1960-64.....	:	163	5	5	9	55	23	14	55
1965.....	:	311	23	17	23	44	20	62	24
1966.....	:	312	6	10	11	37	12	21	18
1967.....	:	279	11	23	13	33	20	15	35
1968.....	:	277	14	25	30	50	17	12	27
1969.....	:	185	9	16	12	19	8	3	19
1970.....	:	278	13	34	10	14	4	0	11
Total	:								
Average 1960-64.....	:	465	9	6	29	85	33	17	85
1965.....	:	693	32	36	68	88	34	94	145
1966.....	:	584	13	20	61	59	22	44	99
1967.....	:	585	24	30	31	52	29	31	81
1968.....	:	537	27	48	122	71	26	22	88
1969.....	:	527	17	33	49	35	13	7	38
1970.....	:	671	17	44	27	25	6	0	49

1/ Bales of 480 pounds net.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

3/ Calendar year.

Table 5.--Cotton: Consumption in
Central America, 1960-71

(In 1,000 bales 1/)

Year beginning Aug. 1	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Total
1960.....	3	25	16	3	7	54
1961.....	3	28	25	2	7	65
1962.....	4	30	30	2	7	73
1963.....	4	35	30	2	9	80
1964.....	4	42	30	3	10	89
1965.....	5	50	30	3	10	98
1966.....	5	53	30	3	14	105
1967.....	6	54	35	8	15	118
1968.....	6	50	35	8	18	117
1969.....	6	53	43	8	20	130
1970.....	6	54	33	8	20	121
1971 <u>2/</u>	6	56	39	9	20	130

1/ Bales of 480 pounds net.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--Textiles: Per Capita Consumption in
Central America, 1970

Country	(In pounds)					Total
	Cotton	Other fibers	Cellulose	Manmade Noncellulose		
British Honduras.....	5.5	--	1.8	--	7.3	
Costa Rica.....	4.1	0.2	3.5	1.5	9.3	
El Salvador.....	4.4	.2	.5	2.4	7.5	
Guatemala.....	4.2	(1/)	.7	2.6	7.5	
Honduras.....	4.3	.1	.7	1.3	6.4	
Nicaragua.....	6.3	.1	.6	.9	7.9	
Panama.....	5.1	.4	1.8	2.6	9.9	
Total Central America.....	4.8	.2	1.1	1.9	8.0	

1/ Less than 0.05 pound.

Source: Food and Agricultural Organization, United Nations.

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COTTON
FC-15-72, 7p
June 1972PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS2001
WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION
UP SHARPLY IN 1971-72

World cotton production in 1971-72 (August-July) is now estimated at 56.0 million¹/₁ bales (480 pounds net), compared with 51.5 million a year earlier. Foreign non-Communist production is estimated at 27.4 million bales, up about 3.9 million from a year earlier mostly due to higher average yields. The weather was unusually favorable this season in many major producing countries at critical stages for greater than average outturn. Production in the Communist countries attained a record level for the second consecutive season. The U.S. crop, estimated at 10.5 million bales, up from the previous year's total of 10.2 million, was plagued with unfavorable weather late in the season.

Acreage for the United States in 1972-73, as indicated in an official survey of Planting Intentions will be around 13.5 million acres, up 10 percent from the 12.4 million planted the previous year. Currently, planting is still being done in many areas. In a few areas rain frequently has hindered planting and cool nights slowed germination but in general no major problems have developed. Total foreign non-Communist acreage in 1972-73 is expected to be above the 49.6 million acres this season because of favorable price levels in the past year and efforts by the governments to increase output. Acreage in Communist countries is not expected to increase very much in 1972-73 because any expansion would have to come from acreage diverted from food crops or through enlarged irrigation systems.

¹/ Late revisions for five countries included in the text would raise the total to 56.2 million.

COTTON: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1965-69, ANNUAL 1970 AND 1971 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION 2/		
	AVE. 1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE. 1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE. 1965-69	1970	1971 3/
	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	LBS/ACRE	LBS/ACRE	LBS/ACRE	1,000 480#B	1,000 480#B	1,000 480#B
NORTH AMERICA:									
EL SALVADOR.....	134	155	173	704	774	860	197	250	310
GUATEMALA.....	225	180	173	704	667	777	130	250	280
HONDURAS.....	28	10	10	614	432	576	36	9	12
MEXICO.....	1,703	1,045	1,140	624	661	720	2,215	1,440	1,710
NICARAGUA.....	328	212	264	641	781	746	438	345	410
UNITED STATES.....	10,476	11,160	11,471	485	438	438	10,589	10,192	10,473
OTHER.....	122	108	108	153	111	111	39	25	25
TOTAL 4/.....	13,015	12,276	13,339	511	467	476	13,243	12,511	13,220
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA.....	940	895	1,000	250	207	228	489	385	475
BRAZIL.....	5,880	6,100	6,700	223	177	226	2,730	2,250	3,150
COLOMBIA.....	533	561	530	457	463	539	479	540	595
ECUADOR.....	48	44	55	238	240	262	24	20	30
PARAGUAY.....	120	75	125	196	160	230	49	25	60
PERU.....	504	380	450	431	480	448	453	380	420
VENEZUELA.....	120	117	120	261	251	280	65	56	70
OTHER.....	17	27	52	396	462	471	14	26	51
TOTAL 4/.....	8,132	8,184	9,032	254	216	258	4,303	3,682	4,851
EUROPE:									
BULGARIA.....	116	109	110	299	264	306	72	60	70
GREECE.....	347	326	325	563	744	798	407	505	540
ITALY.....	25	12	15	227	200	160	12	5	5
SPAIN.....	414	250	235	392	461	388	338	240	190
YUGOSLAVIA.....	25	30	33	234	314	291	12	19	20
OTHER.....	60	63	60	160	160	160	20	20	20
TOTAL 4/.....	987	787	778	419	518	521	861	849	845
U.S.S.R.....	6,100	6,400	6,700	710	762	795	9,140	10,800	11,100
AFRICA:									
ANGOLA.....	131	200	200	264	360	360	72	150	150
CAMEROON.....	223	225	225	213	128	256	99	60	120
CENT. AFRICAN REP.....	278	300	300	124	160	160	72	100	100
CHAD.....	754	800	800	121	90	120	189	150	200
EGYPT, ARAB REP OF.....	1,758	1,650	1,600	600	679	660	2,198	2,135	2,200
KENYA.....	125	65	70	77	207	206	20	28	30
MALAWI.....	78	85	85	139	169	198	23	30	35
MOROCCO.....	44	50	45	334	278	320	31	29	30
MOZAMBIQUE.....	889	800	750	106	108	112	196	180	175
NIGERIA.....	886	900	875	135	96	96	248	180	175
ROMANIA.....	146	250	250	408	461	461	124	240	240
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF.....	95	110	110	389	306	327	77	70	75
SUDAN.....	1,199	1,325	1,325	375	419	417	937	1,156	1,150
TANZANIA.....	495	506	500	301	278	288	110	290	300
UGANDA.....	2,095	2,000	2,500	80	84	63	350	350	330
OTHER.....	883	1,046	1,066	168	207	250	108	450	554
TOTAL 4/.....	10,073	10,306	10,701	251	270	263	5,255	5,798	5,864
ASIA:									
AFGHANISTAN.....	300	300	300	180	208	208	112	130	130
BURMA.....	439	406	425	70	78	85	64	65	75
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	12,263	12,500	12,500	264	265	265	6,740	6,900	6,900
INDIA.....	19,440	19,000	18,500	120	118	145	4,870	4,650	5,600
IRAN.....	890	790	910	334	430	351	623	707	665
IRAQ.....	75	75	75	269	288	288	42	45	45
ISRAEL.....	65	86	77	1,007	893	1,060	136	160	170
KOREA, REP OF.....	46	45	45	194	224	224	19	21	21
PAKISTAN.....	4,202	4,320	4,400	258	269	355	2,262	2,425	3,250
SOUTHERN YEMEN.....	40	40	40	206	240	240	17	20	20
SYRIAN ARAB REP.....	660	620	620	505	530	554	694	685	715
THAILAND.....	217	120	160	263	220	225	119	55	75
TURKEY.....	1,712	1,300	1,700	498	678	635	1,777	1,835	2,250
OTHER.....	113	107	107	179	162	175	42	36	39
TOTAL 4/.....	40,460	39,703	39,859	208	214	240	17,518	17,734	19,955
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA.....	66	61	97	866	685	866	119	87	175
TOTAL.....	66	61	97	866	685	866	119	87	175
TOTAL FOREIGN FREE WORLD 4/.....	49,736	47,997	49,580	234	235	266	24,455	23,466	27,424
TOTAL COMMUNIST COUNTRIES..	18,621	19,554	19,455	412	437	447	15,995	17,803	18,113
WORLD TOTAL 4/.....	78,832	78,711	80,506	311	314	334	51,239	51,461	56,010

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1.

2/ Bales of 480 lb. net.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ As a result of rounding, sum of digits may not add to total.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

In 1971-72, world cotton acreage was estimated at 80.5 million acres, which was above the 78.7 million in 1970-71 and the 1965-69 average of 78.8 million. Foreign non-Communist acreage in 1971-72 was up 1.6 million from the 48.0 million total of the previous season. Among the countries which increased acreage are: Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Uganda, Iran, and Turkey. Despite unfavorable weather and lower yields in many countries in 1970-71, relatively high prices later in the season stimulated substantial acreage increases in 1971-72. Reductions in Colombia, the USSR, Egypt, Mozambique, and India offset some of the overall increase.

Foreign non-Communist Production Higher

Foreign non-Communist production is estimated at 27.4 million bales, a gain of 4.1 million from the previous year. Foreign non-Communist record yields of 266 pounds of lint per acre accounted for most of the increase.

Mexican Outturn Higher

Cotton acreage in Mexico is estimated at 1.2 million acres in 1972-73, up slightly from 1.14 million a year earlier. Acreage is expected to be higher in all areas except the Mexicali area. The increase acreages are attributed to Government promotion programs and higher prices in 1971-72. Also farmers are expected to devote additional effort to raising yields as a result of higher profits. As in 1971-72, no significant acreage is expected to be planted in the Tampico area in 1972-73.

Mexico's 1971-72 cotton crop is estimated at 1.71 million bales, up from 1.44 million a year earlier. Despite heavy rain in the northwest cotton producing region early in the season, favorable weather later in the year more than offset the damage. Average yields increased to 720 pounds per acre, up 59 from the previous season. However, some of the overall rise was from a 9 percent increase in total acreage.

Central American Acreage Projected Higher

Cotton acres in Central America is expected to be around 680,000 acres in 1972-73, up about 60,000 from the previous season primarily because of higher prices and forward contracting, especially in Nicaragua.

In 1971-72, cotton production in Central America was estimated at more than 1.0 million bales, compared to 854,000 bales a year earlier. Increased acreage and higher average yields, resulting from favorable weather and less insect damage account for the larger crop. In El Salvador, production is reported at 310,000 bales, up from 250,000 the previous year. Acreage is up 12 percent and average yield is up 11. Nicaragua's cotton crop is reported at 450,000 bales (recently revised upward from 410,000 bales), compared to 345,000 a year earlier. Increased production in Guatemala and Honduras is attributed to higher yields as a result of favorable weather and less insect damage. A late report from Guatemala revises production (harvest begins in January), upward by 80,000 bales to 360,000 for 1971-72.

The 1971-72 cotton crop in Brazil is estimated at 3.15 million bales, compared with 2.25 million a year earlier. Production in the northern zone returned to

near normal this season, more than double the 1970-71 drought stricken crop of around 400,000 bales. In the south, harvest (beginning in March) is reported to be hampered by rain but up to the time of this report damage was light. Acreage is up sharply primarily from government incentive programs. In south Brazil the minimum support price for cotton was increased and the export tax reduced or removed in some States providing advantages to cotton farmers although support prices were raised for competing crops.

Cotton production in Argentina is estimated at 410,000 bales (revised down from 475,000 by a late report) compared to 385,000 a year earlier. Area was up 105,000 acres to 1 million in 1971-72, but yield is lower than was expected earlier in the season as a result of severe drought in January and February.

Colombian cotton production is estimated at 595,000 bales, up 10 percent from 540,000 a year earlier. This increase is from higher yields on slightly reduced acreage. Favorable weather throughout most of the harvest season resulted in record yields of 539 pounds an acre in 1971-72, up 76 from the previous year. Increased acreage in the northern zone did not offset the acreage reductions in the Tolima area of the southern zone, where farmers were dissatisfied with small profits or losses in the 1970-71 season.

The Peruvian crop is estimated at 400,000 bales (recently revised) compared with 380,000 a year earlier and the 1965-69 average of 453,000. Acreage was up sharply to 450,000 acres in 1971-72, an increase of 70,000 from 1970-71. Higher prices for Tanguis in 1970-71, because of the low level of outturn, resulted in increased acreage in 1971-72 with a corresponding gain in production. Extra-long staple cotton acreage was up sharply, about 25 percent, but insects and cold wet weather damage reduced average yield enough to offset much of the overall gain. Average yield in 1971-72 is set at 448 pounds an acre, compared with 480 in 1970-71.

Paraguay's cotton production in 1971-72, reported at 60,000 bales, is more than double the previous season's small crop of 25,000. This increase is a result of increased acreage and higher average yields. Government promotion programs and private financing for improved seeds, fertilizers, and insecticides are responsible for the increase. Venezuela's crop is expected to return to normal this season at 70,000 bales, up from the weather-damaged crop of 56,000 last season.

European Production Expected to Increase

Both Greece and Spain report substantial acreage increases for 1972-73. In addition yield is expected to return to near normal in Spain for 1972-73, compared to the low level in 1971-72.

Cotton production in Greece is estimated at 540,000 bales in 1971-72, compared to the weather reduced crop of 505,000 a year earlier. Acreage was virtually unchanged at 325,000 acres in 1971-72. Spain's crop is estimated at 190,000 bales, down from 240,000 the previous year. Both acreage and yield are lower in 1971-72, because heavy rain and flooding delayed planting and necessitated replanting in some areas.

Acreage in Africa Higher in 1972-73

Acreage devoted to cotton is likely to be higher in 1972-73, because of relatively high prices in 1971-72 and Government incentive programs in many countries.

Cotton production in Egypt and Sudan, the two major cotton producing countries of Africa, accounts for about 57 percent of total production and about 27 percent of the acreage on this continent. Cotton produced in these two countries is composed primarily of long and extra-long staple varieties. Therefore the world price increases in the past year which have been mainly for upland varieties have had practically no influence on prices of cotton in these countries. Cotton promotion and support programs by the Egyptian Government have been designed mainly to raise yields, with little emphasis on acreage increases because of the growing competition from food crops for the limited acres of arable land. Cotton production in Egypt is reported at 2.2 million bales in 1971-72, down from 2.34 million the previous year. This reduction was caused by lower average yield primarily in the medium staple varieties and a small reduction in total acreage. Sudan's cotton crop in 1971-72 is reported to be about equal to last season's 1.16 million bales.

Production increases in Chad and Cameroon in 1971-72 over the weather damaged crop of last season, more than offset smaller reductions in Mozambique, Nigeria and Uganda. Acreage reductions were reported in Mozambique and Nigeria and sharply lower yields in Uganda on larger acreage.

Middle Eastern Output Expected to be Higher in 1972-73

Cotton producers in the Middle East in 1972-73 are expected to try to maintain the high yield achieved in 1971-72 on slightly increased acreage.

The 1971-72 cotton crop in Turkey is estimated at 2.4 million bales (recently revised up from 2.25 million), compared with nearly 1.84 million a year earlier. Acreage devoted to cotton estimated at 1.7 million acres is up from 1.3 million a year earlier as farmers responded to rising prices at planting time. Average yield in 1971-72 reported at 678 pounds an acre, based on revised production data, remained about the same as in the previous year.

The Iranian cotton crop in 1971-72 is estimated at 665,000 bales down from 707,000 bales last season because of lack of moisture in the rain-grown Mazandaran producing area along the Caspian Sea. Acreage devoted to cotton totaled 910,000 acres, up sharply from 790,000 the previous year. Farmers responded with increased acreage to higher prices for cotton and the Government incentive programs last season.

Israel's cotton production is estimated at 170,000 bales, up slightly from 160,000 a year earlier. Acreage devoted to cotton was estimated at 77,000 acres in 1971-72 down from 86,000 last year. The Syrian cotton crop is estimated at 715,000 bales, compared with 685,000 a year earlier. Yield is up 24 pounds to 554 an acre in 1971-72.

Production in the Far East Lower in 1971-72

Production of cotton in Pakistan is estimated at 3.25 million bales in 1971-72, up 34 percent from the 1970-71 crop of 2.42 million. The 1965-69 average was 2.26 million bales. Some of the overall increase is attributed to more acreage but a gain of 86 pounds per acre in yield to a record high of 355 in 1971-72 is mainly responsible for Pakistan's record crop. Weather has been favorable throughout this area for cotton production. India also has reported a record high production and yield. Production is reported at 5.6 million bales in 1971-72 compared with 4.65 million a year earlier and a 1965-69 average of 4.87 million. Government promotion programs and exceptionally favorable weather account for the sharp increase in production. Yield is estimated at 145 pounds an acre, up sharply from 118 the previous season and the 1965-69 average of 120.

Thailand's cotton crop is estimated at 75,000 bales in 1971-72, up from last season's low level of 55,000. Planted area rose to 160,000 acres, compared with 120,000 in 1970-71 as farmers responded to higher prices.

Production in Australia is estimated at 175,000 bales in 1971-72, about double the previous season's output as average yields returned to normal following devastating floods late in the 1970-71 season.

Communist Areas Produce Record Crop

The Communist countries in 1971-72 produced a record crop of 18.1 million bales, compared with the previous record of 17.8 million a year earlier.

The Soviet Union's crop in 1971-72 is reported at 11.1 million bales, about 300,000 above the record of 10.8 million the previous season, as a result of favorable weather and an early harvest.

Mainland China's crop is reported to be unchanged from last season at 6.9 million bales. Fragmentary information indicates some weather damage to quality but outturn should be about the same.

U.S. Acreage Up in 1972-73

According to an official survey of Planting Intentions about 13.5 million acres of cotton are expected to be planted in the United States in 1972-73, compared with 12.4 million in 1971-72. The 1972-73 estimate includes 98,700 acres of American-Pima cotton. Unfavorable weather is reported in some areas resulting in small amounts of replanting where flooding and hail damage occurred, but in general the cotton crop is progressing satisfactorily.

The current U.S. acreage estimate for 1972-73 is 2 million acres above the 11.5 million-acre base allotment for 1972-73 established by the Agricultural Act of 1970. Under the new program, upland cotton producers may exceed allotments and still maintain primary benefits for allotted acreage.

The 1971-72 ginnings totaled 10,473,000 bales (480-pound net weight), compared with 10,192,000 a year earlier. Average yield was 438 pounds per acre from 11,471,000 harvested acres.

Extra-Long Staple Cotton Production Lower

Non-Communist countries extra-long staple (ELS) cotton production in 1971-72 is estimated at 2.0 million bales, down from 2.1 million the previous season. Reductions in Egypt and Peru more than offset the sharp gain by the United States. Average yield was reported low in the Egyptian medium staple varieties in 1971-72, compared to last season. Peruvian Pima cotton production was down because of insect damage and the effect of cold, foggy weather on late maturing bolls.

Production of American-Pima cotton in the United States increased by 71 percent in 1971-72, over the previous season to a total of 98,000 bales. Acreage allotment for ELS cotton in 1972-73 is 117,763 acres. In 1972-73 farmers indicated in March they intend to plant 98,700 acres of ELS cotton.

COTTON: Production of extra-long staple in specified
Free World countries, annual 1967-71 1/

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970 <u>2/</u>	1971 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 bales <u>3/</u>	1,000 bales <u>3/</u>	1,000 bales <u>3/</u>	1,000 bales <u>3/</u>	1,000 bales <u>3/</u>
Egypt.....	765	768	906	992	885
Morocco.....	25	32	28	28	28
Peru.....	140	160	124	156	137
Sudan.....	731	850	927	835	835
United States.....	70	79	77	58	98
Other.....	19	36	32	27	27
Total.....	1,750	1,925	2,094	2,096	2,010

1/ Crop years beginning Aug. 1. These data included in table on page 2.

2/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

3/ Bales of 480 lb. net.

PLEASE NOTE: First Class least expensive
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PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

COTTON

FC-16-72

June 1972

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Less than 2,000 bales of the 758,000 ^{1/} authorized for export under Public Law 480 with shipping deadlines during fiscal 1972 remained to be exported or booked for export, as of May 31, 1972. About 1,600 bales of extra-long staple cotton had been registered for sale to Pakistan by the end of the contracting period on May 31 and some or all of this may be exported prior to the end of the fiscal year.

An additional 30,000 bales originally allocated to India under an LCR issued on October 19, 1971, were reallocated to South Vietnam on April 19, 1972, for shipment in fiscal 1972. On May 16 the purchase authorization to Vietnam was amended to permit a terminal contracting date of October 31, 1972, and delivery between July 1 and December 31 for contracts entered into on or after May 17.

Only the cotton-product purchase authorization for Ghana remains active, with final contracting and delivery dates extended until December 31, 1972, and February 28, 1973, respectively.

The following table provides a summary of purchase authorizations issued during or extended into fiscal 1972.

^{1/} This represents a revision from the total published in FC-12-72 dated May 1972 to remove the 30,000 bales in the LCR to India from the total. The 30,000 bales allocated to Vietnam amended to provide for delivery between July 1 and December 31, 1972, have also been excluded from the total.

Item	Purchase Authorization	Funds authorized:	Estimated quantity in purchase:	Sales registered:	Exported or booked for export	Final date
Date issued:	Number 1/	Dollars	Bales	Bales	Bales	Contracting : Delivery
<u>Raw cotton 2/</u>						
Cambodia.....	3-30-71	78-304	2,016,000	14,000	13,387	11-30-71 1-31-72
China (Taiwan).....	10-1-71	37-309	5,250,000	35,000	35,325	1-31-72 3-31-72
Ghana.....	1-11-72	72-728	2,632,000	14,000	14,490	4-30-72 6-30-72
India.....	4-9-71	39-741	15,840,000	99,000	99,927	5-31-71 12-31-71
Indonesia.....	10-19-71	100-391	4/(30,000)			3-31-72 (3/)
Indonesia.....	4-16-71	34-760	12,080,000	80,000	76,072	5-31-71 12-31-71
Indonesia.....	7-23-71	34-766	2,631,000	17,000	17,913	8-31-71 10-31-71
Indonesia.....	9-8-71	34-768	2,631,000	17,000	17,248	10-31-71 12-31-71
Indonesia EIS.....	5-6-71	34-762	258,000	1,000	1,039	5-31-71 12-31-71
Indonesia EIS.....	10-1-71	34-769	250,000	1,000	988	10-31-71 12-31-71
Indonesia.....	11-2-71	34-772	865,000	4,700	4,700	4-30-72 6-30-72
Indonesia.....	11-10-71	34-773	11,524,000	61,490	61,472	4-30-72 6-30-72
Korea.....	4-13-71	24-342	10,000,000	75,000	77,038	8-31-71 12-31-71
Korea.....	6-15-71	24-721	9,600,000	62,000	71,682	11-30-71 12-31-71
Morocco.....	10-18-71	56-520	1,500,000	10,000	8,956	2-29-72 4-30-72
Pakistan EIS.....	1-6-71	15-721	2,300,000	9,300	8,762	7-31-71 8-31-71
Pakistan EIS.....	3-21-72	15-728	2,900,000	11,000	1,617	5-31-72 6-30-72
Philippines.....	4-16-71	42-701	7,413,753	55,000	53,695	5-31-71 12-31-71
Philippines.....	7-23-71	42-703	5,400,000	35,500	32,938	8-31-71 12-31-71
Philippines.....	8-24-71	42-704	5,601,246	36,900	35,532	10-31-71 3-31-72
Vietnam.....	7-2-71	45-020	6,200,000	40,000	38,537	8-31-71 12-31-71
Vietnam.....	10-14-71	45-027	6,433,000	41,500	40,524	12-31-71 2-29-72
Vietnam.....	1-11-72	45-038	7,220,000	38,000	40,215	2-29-72 4-30-72
Vietnam.....	4-20-72	5/45-705	5,900,000	30,000	---	10-31-72 5/ 12-31-72
Total.....		126,444,999	788,390	757,514	712,239	
<u>Agreement signed but no PA's issued</u>						
Cambodia.....	1-13-72		3,100,000	18,400	---	---
China (Taiwan).....	1-14-71		4,830,000	45,000	---	---
Ghana.....	11-12-71		2,660,000	22,000	---	---
Guinea.....	6-17-71		444,000	3,000	---	---
Korea.....	2-14-72		24,000,000	150,000	---	---
Morocco.....	8-18-71		1,500,000	10,000	---	---
Philippines.....	5-4-72		15,300,000	90,000	---	---
Indonesia.....	5-26-72		28,100,000	170,000	---	---
<u>Cotton Products</u>						
Cambodia (cotton yarn).....	1-13-72		3,700,000	4,400,000 lb.	---	---
Cambodia (gray cotton yarn).....	3-30-71	78-305	3,175,000	4,400,000 lb.	4,111,000	11-30-72 12-31-72
Ghana (gray cotton cloth).....	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000	5,000,000 yds.	---	2-28-73
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	4-22-71	34-761	6,765,000	8,378,000 lb.	8,130,000	5-31-72 12-31-72
Indonesia (cotton yarn).....	5-26-72		3,700,000	4,000,000 lb.	---	---

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate currency identification; 1-399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500-599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700-799 sales for convertible local currency.

2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted. 3/ Delivery period began Oct. 26, 1971, and continues through the date of the sales agreement supply period.

4/ All reallocated to Vietnam. 5/ Amended May 19, 1972 only contracts entered into May 17 or later may provide for delivery between July 1, 1972 and Dec. 31, 1972.

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COTTON
FC-17-72
June 1972

PROCUREMENT SECTION

COTTON EXPORTS CONTINUE DECLINE IN MAY CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

U.S. cotton exports to virtually all destinations declined during May--with the exception of slight increases for Korea and Hong Kong. Total exports for the month were only 163,000 running bales, a 41-percent drop from April exports of 275,000. May 1971 shipments were considerably higher--327,000 bales--and were close to the 5-year average of 358,000 for May exports. Most of the decline came in shipments to non-European destinations, but exports to Europe reached only 9,000 bales for the month.

Very tight U.S. cotton supplies with the exception of lower grade, short staple cotton, have been a major factor in the recent drop in exports. Foreign mills continue to await the harvest of the 1972-73 crops, which promise to be in more plentiful supply than cotton was this year. Cumulative exports of U.S. cotton for the season through May (season beginning August 1) were 2.97 million bales, compared to 3.22 million for the same period in 1970-71. If current estimates are correct, an additional 280,000 bales should move out of U.S. ports by the end of the 1971-72 season on July 31.

Exports to Europe during May were nominal, well below the peak 81,000 bales exported last September. Approximately 3,000 bales went to Italy and smaller amounts went to the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Shipments for the season to date remain 25 percent higher than exports for the same period a year earlier.

Shipments to non-European destinations fell 95,000 bales to 154,000 in May. Almost half of this went to Korea and Japan (39,000 to Korea and 31,000 bales to Japan), the two largest purchasers of U.S. cotton this season. Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan, and Canada also took 15,000 to 21,000 bales each. Exports to non-European destinations for the first 10 months of the 1971-72 season (August-May) were 359,000 bales below shipments for the same period in 1970-71.

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FC-17-72

U.S. cotton: Exports by country of destination, average 1960-64
annual 1969 and 1970, August-April 6, 1970-1971

Destination	(In 1,000 running bales)				
	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	Average 1960-64	1969	1970	August-May 1970	1971
Austria.....	23	0	0	0	(1/)
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	19	46	42	41
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	3
Finland.....	17	6	2	2	3
France.....	319	30	60	55	34
Germany, West.....	269	26	65	62	76
Italy.....	345	46	57	49	120
Netherlands.....	110	19	34	33	29
Norway.....	13	1	3	3	3
Poland.....	125	51	0	0	38
Portugal.....	21	2	5	4	18
Romania.....	2	46	57	33	44
Spain.....	74	4	19	18	38
Sweden.....	81	37	29	27	11
Switzerland.....	74	15	33	33	32
United Kingdom.....	244	38	95	78	62
Yugoslavia.....	112	0	2	2	0
Other Europe.....	15	4	20	13	15
Total Europe.....	1,979	344	527	454	567
Algeria.....	9	11	32	26	13
Australia.....	61	(1/)	7	7	5
Bolivia.....	7	0	0	0	(1/)
Canada.....	353	181	292	252	279
Chile.....	18	1	2	1	1
Ethiopia.....	9	1	3	3	0
Ghana.....	1	27	43	37	13
Hong Kong.....	148	61	193	186	44
India.....	314	261	211	167	101
Indonesia.....	40	242	194	112	199
Israel.....	15	(1/)	2	2	0
Jamaica.....	4	2	3	3	3
Japan.....	1,192	623	841	779	709
Korea, Republic of.....	261	455	491	422	397
Malaysia.....	1	6	11	10	8
Morocco.....	12	28	23	20	23
Pakistan.....	14	16	6	1	2
Philippines.....	123	146	137	93	105
Singapore.....	1	2	11	11	5
South Africa.....	41	4	19	17	8
Taiwan.....	209	193	406	362	249
Thailand.....	34	54	142	125	101
Tunisia.....	2	5	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	(1/)	9	9	2
Vietnam, South.....	46	99	114	100	109
Zaire 2.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	6	21	18	28
Total.....	4,924	2,768	3,740	3,217	2,971

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

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COTTON
FC-18-72, 11 p
July 1972

2001
COTTON HIGHLIGHTS IN SELECTED

FOREIGN IMPORTING COUNTRIES 1/

PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL-RECORDS

Cotton textile industries in the 15 foreign countries, for which monthly data from 2 to 9 months are available, consumed about 6.3 million bales 2/ of raw cotton during the early months of 1971-72, about the same as in like periods in 1970-71. These countries consumed more than 15 million bales in 1970-71, or around 55 percent of cotton used by all foreign non-Communist countries during that year. Except for India virtually all of the cotton used in their textile mills is imported.

Of the 15 countries Japan, Portugal, and Canada used significantly more cotton this season than in the same period last year. Nearly all of the growth in fiber demand in these countries, except for India, is being met by increased use of manmade fibers.

At the beginning of the 1971-72 season, stocks in these countries were 20,000 bales below the 4.67 million-bale level of a year earlier. About 10 countries consumed more cotton than they imported during the periods covered this season, thus reducing stocks below the 10-year low level at the beginning of the season. Little if any increase in stocks in the importing countries can be expected in view of the high level of current spot prices and the outlook for a substantial increase in world supplies next season. Imports of cotton from the United States by these 15 countries so far this season have increased sharply over the depressed level of recent years, mainly because foreign supplies were scarce and U.S. prices were more competitive early in the season. Imports from the United States during all of 1971-72 may exceed those of a year ago, except in Hong Kong, India, and Japan, although total U.S. exports will be down.

1/ This review and analysis of the current and prospective cotton situation in selected foreign importing countries is based on latest reports from U.S. agricultural attaches, foreign governments, and trade and industry sources.
2/ Bales are 480 lb. net weight.

Cotton: Imports, consumption, and current stocks in principal foreign non-Communist importing countries, for specified periods, 1970-71 and 1971-72 1/

(In 1,000 bales of 480 lb. net)

Country	Reporting period	Imports		Consumption		Stocks		Change in stocks since Aug. 1, 1971
		1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	Aug. 1	Current (computed)	
Austria.....	Aug.-Jan.	53	48	52	53	22	17	5
Belgium.....	Aug.-Feb.	218	197	180	177	63	83	20
Canada.....	Aug.-Mar.	225	247	250	261	41	27	14
Finland.....	Aug.-Jan.	43	34	34	35	76	75	1
France.....	Aug.-Mar.	718	725	752	746	163	2/ 137	26
Germany, West.....	Aug.-Dec.	475	436	464	437	344	2/ 319	25
Hong Kong.....	Aug.-Oct.	184	134	210	191	199	142	57
India.....	Aug.-Sept.	150	71	868	811	1,730	3/ 6,568	4/
Italy.....	Aug.-Oct.	173	136	236	190	277	5/ 228	49
Japan.....	Aug.-Apr.	2,680	2,654	2,408	2,473	1,057	2/ 1,212	155
Netherlands.....	Aug.-Feb.	164	125	153	145	56	2/ 34	22
Portugal.....	Aug.-Dec.	183	234	168	184	61	111	50
Sweden.....	Aug.-Feb.	32	24	32	28	45	41	4
Switzerland.....	Aug.-Apr.	169	160	146	148	130	142	12
United Kingdom.....	Aug.-Feb.	444	359	448	392	189	156	33
Total.....		5,911	5,584	6,401	6,271	4,453	9,292	
Total excluding India..		5,761	5,513	5,533	5,460	2,723	2,724	+ 1

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

2/ Allowance made for reexports and destroyed.

3/ Includes crop of 5.6 million bales, minus export and destroyed of 22,000 bales.

4/ Not calculated because of large domestic crop.

5/ Includes crop of 5,000 bales.

Austria

Cotton imports during August-January totaled 48,000 bales, down from 53,000 for the first 6 months of the 1970-71 season. Consumption during the first half of 1971-72 has remained nearly stable at 53,000 bales, up only 1,000 from the previous year. Imports are expected to be below consumption, thereby draining the difference from stocks. In recent years, a large quantity of Austria's raw cotton has been supplied by Turkey, Brazil, and Egypt. Austria has imported no cotton from the United States through the first 9 months (August-April) of 1971-72 and has imported 1,000 bales or less since 1969-70, while the 1960-64 average was 52,000, 43 percent of Austria's 5-year average.

The Austrian textile market has weakened slightly this season partly as a result of the revaluation of its currency and the higher costs of textile production. Cotton has maintained its share of the Austrian market despite increasing promotion efforts by the manmade fiber industry. However, further expansion in use of manmade fibers is likely in blends and may be greater than expansion in use of natural fibers.

Cotton consumption this season is estimated at 105,000 bales, down slightly from 107,000 a year earlier, with more intense competition from manmade fibers and low-priced imported cotton textiles.

Belgium

Cotton imports during August-February totaled 197,000 bales, down 9 percent from the 218,000 imported during the first 7 months of the 1970-71 season. Imports for the entire 1971-72 year are estimated at 300,000 bales, about equal to mill use for the season. The principal sources of cotton in recent years have been Brazil, Turkey, and the United States, usually in that order. In 1970-71, however, Turkey was first with 23 percent of the market, Brazil second with 16 percent, and the United States third with 13; 48 percent was received from various other countries throughout the Far East, Africa, and Central and South America.

The Belgian textile industry probably will decrease total output this season and cotton is not expected to maintain its full share of the market. The general decline is partly a result of an overall slackening in activity and the continued rise in imports of low-priced yarn from developing countries, mainly Turkey. Despite the relatively high prices for manmade fibers in Belgium the higher level of world prices for raw cotton evidently is increasing the competition from manmade fibers. The current market price for manmade fibers is now fairly stable, compared with a substantial price fluctuation in 1970-71 that resulted in a reluctance by some spinners to buy manmade fibers. Also higher production costs, primarily wages--which rose 18 percent in 1970-71--have drastically reduced profit margins to a level that is forcing marginal producers to cease activities.

Cotton consumption by mills in the first 7 months of 1971-72 (Aug.-Feb.) is estimated at 177,000 bales, down slightly from the same period last year. For the entire season cotton offtake is expected to total about 300,000 bales, nearly equal to that of the previous season.

Canada

Cotton imports during the first 8 months (Aug.-Mar.) of the 1971-72 season amounted to 247,000 bales, up 10 percent from 225,000 for the same period a year earlier. This increase reflects a general upswing in the economy, an increase in governmental assistance to Canada's textile industry, and some rebuilding of the stock level by the end of the season. The United States is the principal source of Canada's raw cotton supplies. In the 1970-71 season the United States supplied 90 percent of the cotton imported into Canada, and Mexico was second with 6 percent. In the first 8 months of the current season the United States has supplied about 94 percent of Canada's raw cotton needs. Canada is not a cotton producing country; therefore, all cotton consumed by the mills must be imported.

Cotton consumption in Canada in 1971-72 is estimated at 345,000 bales, about the same as in the previous year. Total fiber use by the textile industry has increased in the first half of the 1971-72 season. Raw cotton consumption is not reported separately by the textile industry but, with the measures implemented by the government in May 1970 to protect the textile industry against textile imports from low-cost countries, consumption is expected to maintain its share of the industry.

Finland

Cotton imports during August-January 1971-72 totaled 34,000 bales, down 9,000 from the same period last year. Imports for the entire year are expected to be about 55,000 bales, compared to 62,000 a year ago. In recent years, two-thirds or more of Finland's raw cotton imports have been supplied by the USSR under a bilateral agreement. The rest has been supplied by the United States, Mexico, Brazil, and Egypt.

Finland's cotton consumption totaled 35,000 bales during the first 6 months (Aug.-Jan.) of this season, compared with 34,000 for the same period a year earlier. This small increase has been stimulated by an increase in cotton textile exports. Cotton consumption for the entire year is expected to be 58,000 bales, down from 60,000 last year. The textile industry is faced with a shortage of skilled labor and capital for renovation which contributes to inefficiency and stagnated output. Also in the 1971-72 season, relatively higher prices for raw cotton have contributed to increased competition from manmade fibers and market inroads by low-cost textiles from less developed countries.

France

Cotton imports in the first 8 months (Aug.-Mar.) of the 1971-72 season totaled 725,000 bales, compared to 718,000 for the same period a year earlier. Imports for the entire year are estimated at 1.07 million bales, up from 1.04 million the previous year, as mills are expected to slightly improve their low stock position. Mill stocks on August 1 had been reduced to less than 2 months' supply.

France imports a large part of its raw cotton from the Franc Zone countries of Africa, primarily because no foreign exchange is required and because of a long standing trade relationship. During the past few years these countries supplied about 300,000 bales of cotton, with Turkey, Brazil, the United States, and the USSR also supplying a large share. The U.S. share has been decreasing in the past 5 years while Turkey's share has been rising.

The textile industry is caught in a squeeze between increasing prices of cotton and other costs on one side and the Government's limitation on price increases on finished products on the other. Also liberalization of textile imports has increased anxieties. Activity in the textile industry is expected to expand, but cotton may not maintain its previous share due to increasing use of blends. Cotton consumption during the first 8 months (Aug.-Mar.) of this season is estimated at 746,000 bales, down slightly from 752,000 for the same period last year. Mill use for the entire year is expected to total nearly 1.1 million bales, down about 8,000 from the previous year. Competition from manmade fibers is strong and some of the increase expected in domestic demand for textiles is likely to be satisfied by less expensive imported fabrics.

West Germany

Cotton imports by West Germany during August-December 1971 totaled 436,000 bales, down 9 percent from 475,000 imported in the 5-month period of 1970. Imports for the entire 1971-72 season are estimated at 1.04 million bales, including about 45,000 for reexports, compared with 1.08 million a year earlier. Imports from the United States in the 1970-71 season were only 6 percent of the total but a slight improvement over the 2 percent of the previous year. In the first half of the 1971-72 season the United States supplied about 10 percent of the medium and medium-long staple cotton imported by West Germany. The recent realignment of the German mark to the U.S. dollar has greatly improved the competitive position of U.S. cotton compared with many other growths this season. Turkey, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, and Syria also are major sources of supply for the West German market.

The West German textile industry has operated at a rather high level during the past few years with the German mark in a very healthy position despite the unsettled position of the international monetary situation earlier in the season. Most of the increase in textile output has benefited the man-made fiber industry, with cotton realizing a smaller share. Cotton consumption in the first 5 months (Aug.-Dec.) of 1971-72 totaled 437,000 bales, down from 464,000 in a similar period of the previous season. Mill use of cotton for the entire season is estimated at 1 million bales, down 52,000 from 1970-71. Yarn imports and an increase in manmade fiber consumption resulting from higher prices for cotton have reduced the demand for raw cotton.

Hong Kong

Imports of cotton during the first 3 months (Aug.-Oct.) of 1971-72 totaled 134,000 bales, down from 184,000 for the same period the previous year. This level was sharply lower than mill use of 191,000 bales during this period, resulting in reduced stocks. For the entire season, imports are expected to total 700,000 bales, about the same as consumption. In 1970-71 imports from the United States reached 180,000 bales, 25 percent of total imports. East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda) and Pakistan were the next largest suppliers. The United States has supplied only 10 percent of Hong Kong's imports during the first quarter of 1971-72.

The cotton textile industry is experiencing a recession and activity has been slow since 1969-70. The textile industry in Hong Kong employed about 40 percent of the labor force prior to 1969-70, but other industries--electronics, plastics, wigmaking, and service industries--have increased, utilizing many workers. Also, competition from cheap imports, restriction of textile exports, and changes in the international monetary situation are major factors in reduced mill activity. Consumption in the first 3 months (Aug.-Oct.) totaled 191,000 bales, down 9 percent from 210,000 a year earlier. Total consumption for the year is estimated at 700,000 bales, compared with 750,000 last year.

India

Imports of cotton in August-September 1971 totaled 71,000 bales, down more than 50 percent from last season's August-September period. Imports for the entire year are expected to be no greater than 600,000 bales in 1971-72, down nearly 150,000 from the previous year, partly because of a large domestic crop and an unsettled cotton mill industry. A domestic crop of 5.6 million bales, up nearly 1 million from the previous year, is providing more than adequate supplies of shorter staple cotton but a large part of the longer staples needed for finer fabrics still will be imported. The United States supplied 278,000 bales (41 percent) of total imports in 1970-71, but with U.S. supplies tight, it is unlikely that the United States will maintain a comparable share in the 1971-72 season. In the first 2 months (August-September) 45 percent or 32,000 bales were supplied by the United States.

The Indian cotton textile industry is expected to use 5.35 million bales, about 100,000 more than last season's low level but about 150,000 below the 1969-70 record of 5.5 million. The textile industry has been in the doldrums as a result of credit restrictions, implementation of nationalized trading, and reduced textile exports caused by international monetary problems. However, the overall textile situation had improved sufficiently by the middle of the 1971-72 season that total cotton consumption for the year is expected to increase. The basic groundwork for nationalized trading has been established and its efficiency is improving, which should eliminate some government-industry problems.

Exports of Indian cotton during August-September were 20,000 bales (virtually all of the Bengal Desi variety), down slightly from the previous year's total for these 2 months. Exports of this short, harsh cotton for the entire 1971-72 season are expected to be sharply higher than shipments in 1970-71 because the Bengal Desi crop is considerably larger this season. Japan is normally the principal market for this cotton. This season, however, India has indicated large shipments will be made to the war-torn country of Bangladesh under an aid program.

Italy

Imports of cotton in August-October totaled 136,000 bales, down sharply from 173,000 the previous season. Imports for the entire season probably will amount to around 800,000 bales, down slightly from 816,000 in 1970-71. For many years, the United States was the principal supplier, but in recent years when U.S. production was low and dock strikes delayed shipments, Mexico then Turkey replaced the United States in first place. Syria, Sudan, Egypt, and Brazil also are major suppliers of cotton to Italy. U.S. exports to Italy in August-May this season totaled 120,000 bales, 2½ times larger than the same period last year. Adequate supplies and more competitive prices early in the season are credited with this increase.

The textile industry in Italy has been lagging in recent years and cotton consumption has been declining. Cotton consumption in the first 3 months (Aug.-Oct.) of 1971-72 totaled 190,000 bales, down from 236,000 during the same period a year earlier. Mill use for the entire year is estimated at 850,000 bales, compared with 928,000 in 1970-71. Activity in the textile industry is expected to improve sharply as reinforced textile prices and the new legislation enacted in December 1970 by the Italian parliament are fully implemented. The new 6-year plan to restructure the textile industry contains an incentive which calls for the government to pay part of the interest rate on bank loans for participating firms. Under this agreement the interest rate will amount to 4 percent per year on loans up to a maximum of 15 years. The restructuring is to be done by merging firms and replacing and improving equipment, purchasing loans for raw or semifinished products, reorganizing, and converting to other types of production.

In Italy, manmade fiber competition is very strong because two chemical manufacturers--Montecantini Edison and SINA VISCOSA--account for 80 percent of Italy's chemical fiber output and 17 percent of the EC's total output. Hopefully, however, cotton can maintain its share of the textile market.

Japan

Japan's cotton imports during the first 9 months (Aug.-Apr.) of the current season totaled 2.65 million bales, down slightly from the same period in 1970-71. Imports for the entire year are estimated at 3.42 million bales compared with 3.67 million a year earlier. The United States is the largest supplier of cotton to Japan and accounted for nearly 25 percent of total imports in 1970-71. In the August-April period of 1971-72, Japan imported 567,000 bales from the United States. Other countries that supply large amounts include Mexico, Nicaragua, Brazil, Guatemala, El Salvador, Turkey, Egypt, and the USSR.

Consumption of cotton in the first 9 months of 1971-72 is estimated at 2.47 million bales, up from 2.41 million last year. This reversal in trend is credited to an increase in the wadding and sanitary uses section of the industry. Total consumption for the season is expected to be about 3.52 million bales, up slightly from 3.51 million last year. Despite a general slowdown in the domestic economy and realignment of international currencies, cotton apparently is maintaining a high level of stability in the Japanese textile industry.

Netherlands

Imports of cotton in the first 7 months (Aug.-Feb.) of the 1971-72 season totaled 125,000 bales, down sharply from 164,000 a year earlier. Imports for the 1971-72 season are estimated at 230,000 bales, down 18 percent from the previous year, because of a buildup of stocks in 1970-71 when prices were relatively lower and there was the possibility of a dock strike in the United States. The United States supplied about 14 percent of the raw cotton used by the Dutch textile industry in 1970-71 and about 15 percent in the August-December period of this season. Brazil, Colombia, Nigeria, Peru, and Turkey are other major suppliers.

Some of the cotton imported by the Dutch traders is reexported to other West European countries.

Raw cotton consumption by the spinning mills in the 1971-72 season is expected to be about 230,000 bales, compared with 245,000 a year earlier. For several years, the Dutch textile industry has been under a plan of reconstruction and reorganization. Most of the mills now in operation are modern, highly efficient ones which can compete with most imported fabrics, especially fine cloth. However, imported cotton yarn from

countries aided by export subsidies makes competition increasingly difficult. The use of manmade fibers in the Dutch textile industry has increased rapidly in recent years until the 1970-71 season, when the trend was reversed. Cotton's share of the spinning industry, however, continued to decrease in 1970-71. With relatively higher prices in 1971-72, cotton is not expected to improve its position during this season. During the first 7 months (Aug.-Feb.) of the 1971-72 season, the spinning mills used 145,000 bales, slightly less than during the same period last year.

Portugal

Imports of raw cotton during August-December totaled 234,000 bales, compared with 183,000 for the same 5-month period a year earlier. Imports for the whole year are estimated at 450,000 bales, up from 392,000 the previous year. Raw cotton imports are supplied mostly by Angola and Mozambique, Portugal's overseas territories. Imports from other countries, primarily Turkey, Greece, and the United States, depend upon production by the territories because nearly all of the cotton produced in Angola and Mozambique has been traditionally shipped to Portugal.

Portugal's cotton textile industry is operating at less than full capacity, and has been for several years. Textile production was cut back sharply in 1966 when the United Kingdom restricted imports of textiles from Portugal. About one-half of the textiles produced in Portugal are exported, primarily to European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries, Portuguese overseas territories, and the United States. Despite the recent revaluation of currencies by many countries, which tends to depress textile exports, Portugal's textile industry is expected to use about 440,000 bales, up from 427,000 the previous year. Domestic demand as well as production of textiles for the overseas territories accounts for the increase.

Sweden

Imports of cotton by Sweden during August-March 1971-72 totaled 24,000 bales, compared with 32,000 a year earlier. Imports for the year are estimated at 40,000 bales, down 25 percent from last year. The United States supplied 58 percent of raw cotton imported in the 1970-71 season. In the first 7 months of this season 13,000 bales have been supplied by the United States. In recent years, the United States has supplied more than three-fourths of Sweden's cotton imports.

The Swedish textile industry is expected to consume about 45,000 bales in 1971-72, compared with 51,000 in 1970-71. Consumption during the first 7 months (Aug.-Mar.) of this season totaled 28,000 bales, down from 32,000 for a similar period last year. The Swedish Government has developed a program to equalize wages and salaries among the different

industries. The textile industry, however, is in a cost-price squeeze with wage increases the past year of about 10 percent while prices have been restricted to increases of 2 to 5 percent. Increased efficiency under the program has not offset increased costs partly because of credit restrictions and high interest rates. Both the textile manufacturers and workers have appealed to government officials for action.

Switzerland

Cotton imports in the first 9 months (Aug.-Apr.) of the 1971-72 season totaled 160,000 bales, compared with 169,000 during the same period last year. Imports for the entire year are estimated at 200,000 bales, about equal to the level of the previous year. In recent years, the United States has supplied about 10 percent of the raw cotton used by Swiss textile mills. This level does not reflect the competitive position of the United States, considering that nearly one-third of Switzerland's cotton imports are in the extra-long staple cotton categories which are supplied by Egypt, Sudan, and Peru. Other major sources of cotton for Swiss mills are Greece, Guatemala, Mexico, and Turkey.

The Swiss textile industry consumed about 148,000 bales of cotton in the August-April period of 1971-72, up slightly from a similar period the previous year. For the entire season, consumption is estimated at 200,000 bales, compared with 196,000 a year earlier. The cotton textile section is expected to just about hold its own in competition with manmade fibers. Adequate skilled labor in the Swiss textile industry is handicapped because of the government's imposed reduction of foreign workers. Many of the workers in the Swiss textile industry are foreign workers and under the new regulation foreign workers who leave cannot be replaced. About three-fourths of Switzerland's textile exports are destined for Austria. Competition is expected to become considerably stronger for textile and yarn markets, especially in the dollar countries because of the Swiss revaluation.

United Kingdom

Cotton imports totaled 359,000 bales in the first 7 months (Aug.-Feb.) of the 1971-72 season, compared with 444,000 during the same period last year. Imports for the full season are estimated at 660,000 bales, about equal to industry use, but down sharply from the 743,000 imported in 1970-71. Except for 1968-69 and 1969-70 the United States has been the largest supplier of cotton to the United Kingdom. In 1970-71 the United Kingdom imported 113,000 bales (15 percent of total imports) from the United States. Other major suppliers in decreasing order of volume of total shipments were: Colombia, Turkey, Sudan, Iran, and Israel. The East African countries--Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda--also ship large quantities of cotton to Britain. In the first 7 months (Aug.-Feb.) of the 1971-72 season, the U.S. share of cotton imports by the United Kingdom is above that of the same period last year.

Cotton textile production continues to decline due to greater use of man-made fibers and increased imports under the loosely controlled import quotas system. The quota system was intended to be replaced on January 1, 1972, with the implementation of a tariff on imports. But, a sharp increase in textile imports prior to January 1 and reportedly strong pressure from industry, management, and labor prompted officials to maintain the quota system and add a duty on imports from Commonwealth preference countries. Also, the British miners' strike led to drastic reductions in use of electricity which resulted in layoffs in many mills in February. Cotton consumption is estimated at 660,000 bales, compared with 747,000 last year. Consumption the first 7 months (Aug.-Feb.) of 1971-72 totaled 392,000 bales, down sharply from 448,000 for the same period last year.

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COTTON

FC-20-72
AUGUST 1972

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS REACH MONTHLY LOW IN JUNE

U.S. cotton exports for the month of June were the lowest of the 1971-72 season. Only 147,000 running bales were exported to all destinations, compared with 307,000 bales in June 1971 and a 5-year monthly average of 269,000 bales for June. Total exports for the first 11 months (August-June) of the 1971-72 season were 3.12 million bales, compared to 3.5 million for the same period in 1970-71. Low U.S. cotton stocks, dock strikes in most major cotton ports, and an exportable cotton surplus of only about 2.2 million bales from the 1971-72 crop have contributed to the decline in exports this season.

Exports to Europe fell from 9,000 bales in May to only 1,000 bales in June. June 1971 exports had reached 29,000 bales. Most of the nominal June shipments went to France and West Germany. Most European mills continued to await the new 1972-73

crop, which is expected to exceed the 1971-72 crop by about 2 million bales. Shipments to European destinations for the season to date still were 18 percent above shipments for the first 11 months of the 1970-71 season, thanks to competitive U.S. prices early in the season.

Shipments to non-European destinations totaled 146,000 bales in June, compared to 278,000 bales in June 1971. Korea took the largest portion of these shipments—61,000 bales—followed by Taiwan with 25,000 and Canada with 23,000 bales. More than 10,000 bales each also went to the Philippines and Japan. Exports to non-European destinations for the first 11 months of the season were 2.55 million bales, down 490,000 from similar shipments a year earlier. The sharpest declines this season have come in exports to Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and India.

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U.S. cotton: Exports by country of destination, average 1960-64
annual 1969 and 1970, August-June, 1970 and 1971

(In 1,000 running bales)

Destination	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	Average	1969	1970	August-June	
	1960-64			1970	1971
Austria.....	23	0	0	0	(1/)
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	19	46	43	41
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	3
Finland.....	17	6	2	2	3
France.....	319	30	60	58	35
Germany, West.....	269	26	65	63	77
Italy.....	345	46	57	53	120
Netherlands.....	110	19	34	34	29
Norway.....	13	1	3	3	3
Poland.....	125	51	0	0	38
Portugal.....	21	2	5	5	18
Romania.....	2	46	57	33	44
Spain.....	74	4	19	19	38
Sweden.....	81	37	29	29	11
Switzerland.....	74	15	33	33	32
United Kingdom.....	244	38	95	88	62
Yugoslavia.....	112	0	2	2	0
Other Europe.....	15	4	20	18	14
Total Europe.....	1,979	344	527	483	568
Algeria.....	9	11	32	32	13
Australia.....	61	(1/)	7	7	5
Bolivia.....	7	0	0	0	(1/)
Canada.....	353	181	292	279	302
Chile.....	18	1	2	2	1
Ethiopia.....	9	1	3	3	0
Ghana.....	1	27	43	41	16
Hong Kong.....	148	61	193	192	47
India.....	314	261	211	198	101
Indonesia.....	40	242	194	154	199
Israel.....	15	(1/)	2	2	0
Jamaica.....	4	2	3	3	3
Japan.....	1,192	623	841	827	720
Korea, Republic of.....	261	455	491	464	458
Malaysia.....	1	6	11	11	8
Morocco.....	12	28	23	21	23
Pakistan.....	14	16	6	5	2
Philippines.....	123	146	137	111	119
Singapore.....	1	2	11	11	5
South Africa.....	41	4	19	19	8
Taiwan.....	209	193	406	387	274
Thailand.....	34	54	142	132	105
Tunisia.....	2	5	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	(1/)	9	9	2
Vietnam, South.....	46	99	114	112	109
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	6	21	19	31
Total.....	4,924	2,768	3,740	3,524	3,119

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

foreign agriculture circular

cotton

FC-21-72
AUGUST 1972

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Three Public Law 480 purchase authorizations for raw cotton were active during July 1972. One, an authorization for Vietnam to purchase \$5.9 million or 30,000 bales of U.S. cotton, was carried over from fiscal 1972. Two new authorizations were issued on July 6 and July 28 to Indonesia and Korea, respectively, for \$4.12 million or approximately 25,000 bales of cotton each. Delivery for the three authorizations will be made before the end of calendar 1972. Less than 20,000 bales had been registered for export by July 31 (all under the Vietnam purchase authorization), with no cotton exported or booked for export.

Cotton purchase agreements continue to be active for Cambodia, Taiwan, Ghana, Korea, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Cotton product purchase authorizations are active for

Cambodia (issued July 27) and Ghana and a May 1972 cotton yarn agreement with Indonesia has been carried over from fiscal 1972.

On July 21 the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that it will assist in the administration of a program funded by the Agency for International Development authorizing Bangladesh to purchase up to 100,000 bales of U.S. shorter staple upland cotton. Contracting period is through September 15 and the terminal delivery date is October 31, 1972.

The following tables summarize running bales exports of cotton under P.L. 480 programs since 1954 and the current purchase authorizations which were active during the first month of fiscal 1973.

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Completed fiscal years	:	:	Number of running bales exported
1954-55			58,000
1955-56			486,000
1956-57			1,376,000
1957-58			851,000
1958-59			641,000
1959-60			709,000
1960-61			1,293,000
1961-62			1,069,000
1962-63			1,189,000
1963-64			918,000
1964-65			824,000
1965-66			552,000
1966-67			1,107,000
1967-68			929,000
1968-69			788,000
1969-70			1,019,000
1970-71			736,000
1971-72 (Prel)			501,000
Total			15,046,000

Item	Purchase		Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales regis- tered for export contracting	Exported or booked	Final date
	Date issued	Number 1/					
Raw cotton 2/							
Indonesia.....	7-6-72	34-784	4,125,000	25,000	-----	-----	10-15-72 3/
Korea.....	7-28-72	24-743	4,125,000	25,000	-----	-----	11-15-72 4/
Vietnam.....	4-20-72	45-705	5,900,000	30,000	19,726	-----	12-31-72
Total.....			14,150,000	80,000	19,726	0	

Cambodia.....	1-13-72	4,600,000	27,600	---
China (Taiwan).....	1-14-71	4,830,000	45,000	---
Ghana.....	11-12-71	2,660,000	22,000	---
Korea.....	2-14-72	19,875,000	125,000	---
Philippines.....	5-4-72	15,300,000	90,000	---
Indonesia.....	5-26-72	23,975,000	145,000	---

	6-30-71	6-30-72	6-30-73
Cambodia (cotton yarn).....	78-709	7-27-72	6,442,000 7,500,000 lb.
Ghana (gray cotton cloth).....	72-727	1-11-72	1,450,000 5,000,000 yds.
Indonesia (cotton yarn).....	7-26-72	5-26-72	3,700,000 4,000,000 lb.

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate currency identification; 1-399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500-599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700-799 sales for convertible local currency. 2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted. 3/ Delivery prohibited prior 9-15-72. 4/ Delivery prohibited prior 10-1-72.

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cotton

FC-22-72

September 1972

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS DECLINE IN 1971-72

U.S. cotton exports during July reached 110,000 running bales, the lowest monthly level for the 1971-72 season (season beginning August 1). This represented a further decline from the June export level of 147,000 bales and it was only slightly more than half of July 1971 exports of 214,000 bales.

Total exports for the 1971-72 season were 3,229,000 bales, 14 percent lower than 1970-71 exports of 3,737,000 bales. Contributing to the decline were low U.S. cotton stocks, a relatively small U.S. cotton crop, and dock strikes in most major cotton ports.

Competitive U.S. prices in the fall of 1971 and tight world cotton supplies, however, helped to maintain U.S. exports well above the levels of 1968-69 and 1969-70, when only 2.7-2.8 million bales were shipped to foreign destinations.

Shipments to Europe totaled 3,000 bales during July and 571,000 bales for the season—well above

exports for the three previous seasons. Italy was the destination receiving the most U.S. cotton among European countries (121,000 bales), followed by West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Romania. Italy, West Germany, Poland, Portugal, and Spain purchased more U.S. cotton in 1971-72 than in the previous year, but exports to France, Romania, Sweden, and the United Kingdom were substantially lower than a year earlier.

Shipments to non-European destinations totaled 107,000 bales in July and 2.66 million for the season, down from 3.21 million in 1970-71. Only Canada and Indonesia received more cotton in 1971-72 than during the previous season. Exports to Hong Kong, India, Ghana, Algeria, Singapore, South Africa, and Pakistan were less than half year-earlier levels. Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan and India each took at least 100,000 bales less U.S. cotton than in 1970-71.

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U.S. cotton: Exports by country of destination, average 1960-64
annual 1968-71

(In 1,000 running bales)

Destination	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	Average	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1960-64				
Austria.....	23	0	0	0	(1/)
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	30	19	46	41
Denmark.....	14	1	(1/)	(1/)	4
Finland.....	17	3	6	2	3
France.....	319	88	30	60	35
Germany, West.....	269	31	26	65	77
Italy.....	345	62	46	57	121
Netherlands.....	110	19	19	34	30
Norway.....	13	5	1	3	3
Poland.....	125	106	51	0	38
Portugal.....	21	8	2	5	18
Romania.....	2	0	46	57	44
Spain.....	74	5	4	19	38
Sweden.....	81	51	37	29	11
Switzerland.....	74	32	15	33	32
United Kingdom.....	244	48	38	95	63
Yugoslavia.....	112	54	0	2	0
Other Europe.....	15	7	4	20	13
Total Europe.....	1,979	550	344	527	571
Algeria.....	9	27	11	32	13
Australia.....	61	0	(1/)	7	5
Bolivia.....	7	0	0	0	(1/)
Canada.....	353	108	181	292	312
Chile.....	18	(1/)	1	2	1
Ethiopia.....	9	9	1	3	0
Ghana.....	1	17	27	43	19
Hong Kong.....	148	194	61	193	48
India.....	314	174	261	210	101
Indonesia.....	40	105	242	193	227
Israel.....	15	1	(1/)	2	0
Jamaica.....	4	2	2	3	8
Japan.....	1,192	536	623	841	726
Korea, Republic of.....	261	447	455	491	489
Malaysia.....	1	6	6	11	8
Morocco.....	12	19	28	23	23
Pakistan.....	14	1	16	6	2
Philippines.....	123	119	146	137	127
Singapore.....	1	3	2	11	5
South Africa.....	41	9	4	19	8
Taiwan.....	209	259	193	406	288
Thailand.....	34	66	54	142	109
Tunisia.....	2	0	5	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	(1/)	(1/)	9	2
Vietnam, South.....	46	62	99	112	109
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	17	6	22	33
Total.....	4,924	2,731	2,768	3,737	3,229

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

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PROCUREMENT SECTION
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cotton

FC-23-72
October 1972

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Nine Public Law 480 purchase authorizations for U.S. raw cotton were active as of September 15, 1972, including five which were issued during the first 2 weeks of September. Purchases under the Indonesian 34-784 purchase authorization have been completed, but none of the cotton was exported through September 15.

The active authorizations provide \$45.7 million for the purchase of approximately 290,000 bales of cotton. Approximately 59,000 bales were registered for sale under these authorizations, and slightly more than 18,000 bales were exported or booked for export through September 15. Delivery under the new authorizations issued since the end of July has been prohibited prior to November 1, 1972, and—for all but Taiwan—will be completed by the end of this calendar year.

New authorizations were issued to Khmer

(Cambodia) and the Philippines on August 25 for a total of \$5.6 million, or approximately 39,000 bales of cotton. Taiwan, South Vietnam, South Korea, Ghana, and Indonesia also received new authorizations during early September for a total of about \$30.1 million, or approximately 197,000 bales. These bring the total quantity authorized for export during or extended into fiscal 1973 to approximately 316,000 bales.

A new cotton agreement was signed with South Vietnam on August 29 for \$23.3 million, or about 152,000 bales of cotton. The new authorization to South Vietnam was drawn from this agreement.

A new purchase authorization for gray cotton yarn was issued to Indonesia on September 13, authorizing the purchase of \$1.89 million, or about 12 million pounds, of cotton yarn under the May 1972 agreement.

Cotton and Cotton-Product Exports under Public Law 480, fiscal 1972-73 through Sept. 15, 1972

Item	Purchase authorization	Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales registered	Exported or booked	Final date
	Date issued	Number 1/	Bales	Bales	for export	Contracting; Delivery
<u>Raw cotton 2/</u>						
China (Taiwan)	9-1-72	37-310	4,750,000	---	---	1-31-73 3-31-73 5/
Ghana	9-11-72	72-731	2,170,000	---	---	10-31-72 12-31-72 5/
Khmer (Cambodia)	8-25-72	78-709	2,142,000	---	---	10-31-72 12-31-72 5/
Korea	7-28-72	24-743	4,125,000	21,766	1,568	11-15-72 4/ 12-31-72 5/
Korea	9-8-72	24-744	9,000,000	---	---	10-31-72 12-31-72 5/
Indonesia	7-6-72	34-784	4,125,000	24,888	---	8-15-72 10-15-72 3/
Indonesia	9-14-72	34-788	9,300,000	---	---	10-31-72 12-31-72 5/
Philippines	8-25-72	42-710	3,500,000	840	---	10-31-72 12-31-72 5/
Vietnam	4-20-72	45-705	5,900,000	36,623	16,890	10-31-72 12-31-72 5/
Vietnam	1-1-72	45-721	4,860,000	---	---	10-31-72 12-31-72 5/
Total			49,872,000	84,117	18,458	

Agreements signed but no PA's issued:

Cambodia	1-13-72		2,458,000	---	---	---
Korea	2-14-72		10,875,000	---	---	---
Philippines	5-4-72		11,800,000	---	---	---
Indonesia	5-26-72		10,475,000	---	---	---
Vietnam	8-29-72		18,440,000	---	---	---

Cotton products

Cambodia (cotton yarn)	7-27-72	78-709	6,442,000	---	---	12-31-72 6-30-73
Ghana (gray cotton cloth)	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000	---	---	12-31-72 6-30-73
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn)	9-13-72	34-787	1,890,000	---	---	10-31-72 12-31-72
Indonesia (cotton yarn)	5-26-72		1,810,000	---	---	---

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate currency identification; 1-399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500-599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700-799 sales for convertible local currency. 2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted. 3/ Delivery prohibited prior 9-15-72. 4/ Delivery prohibited prior 10-1-72. 5/ Delivery prohibited prior 11-1-72.

743
7626

foreign agriculture circular

cotton

FC-24-72
October 1972

SEASON'S COTTON EXPORTS GET SLOW START

U.S. cotton exports reached only 59,000 running bales in August, making this the lowest monthly level since early 1969 and the lowest August total since 1947. Shipments for the first month of the 1972-73 season were down sharply from a year earlier, when the threat of a U.S. dock strike spurred exports to 162,000 bales during August 1971. They were also considerably below the 110,000 bales shipped in July 1972, which was the smallest volume of shipments for any month of the 1971-72 season. Very tight U.S. cotton supplies pending arrival of the new crop are a major cause of the decline, as foreign importers await further price developments

and indications of the size of the new Northern Hemisphere crops.

Only 1,000 bales left U.S. ports for scattered European destinations during the month, compared with 25,000 a year earlier. Non-European destinations took the balance of U.S. exports for the month, 58,000 bales. Major destinations were Canada and Korea (17,000 bales each) and the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and South Vietnam (4,000 to 8,000 bales each). Shipments to virtually all countries except the Philippines and South Vietnam were below shipments during August 1971. They are expected to pick up as the season progresses.

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PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

U.S. cotton: Exports by country of destination, average 1960-64
annual 1968-71

(In 1,000 running bales)

Destination	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	Average :	1970 :	1971 :	August-August	
	1960-64 :	1970 :	1971 :	1971 :	1972
Austria.....	23	0	(1/)	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	46	41	(1/)	0
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	4	(1/)	0
Finland.....	17	2	3	0	(1/)
France.....	319	60	35	1	(1/)
Germany, West.....	269	65	77	2	(1/)
Italy.....	345	57	121	5	0
Netherlands.....	110	34	30	1	(1/)
Norway.....	13	3	3	0	(1/)
Poland.....	125	0	38	0	0
Portugal.....	21	5	18	0	0
Romania.....	2	57	44	0	0
Spain.....	74	19	38	6	0
Sweden.....	81	29	11	(1/)	(1/)
Switzerland.....	74	33	32	1	0
United Kingdom.....	244	95	63	6	0
Yugoslavia.....	112	2	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	20	13	3	0
Total Europe.....	1,979	527	571	25	1
Algeria.....	9	32	13	0	0
Australia.....	61	7	5	1	0
Bolivia.....	7	0	(1/)	0	0
Canada.....	353	292	312	27	17
Chile.....	18	2	1	(1/)	0
Ethiopia.....	9	3	0	0	0
Ghana.....	1	43	19	0	0
Hong Kong.....	148	193	48	4	1
India.....	314	210	101	3	0
Indonesia.....	40	193	227	5	0
Israel.....	15	2	0	0	(1/)
Jamaica.....	4	3	8	(1/)	0
Japan.....	1,192	841	726	13	1
Korea, Republic of.....	261	491	489	58	17
Malaysia.....	1	11	8	1	0
Morocco.....	12	23	23	2	0
Pakistan.....	14	6	2	(1/)	(1/)
Philippines.....	123	137	127	4	4
Singapore.....	1	11	5	0	0
South Africa.....	41	19	8	1	(1/)
Taiwan.....	209	406	288	6	4
Thailand.....	34	142	109	8	5
Tunisia.....	2	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	9	2	(1/)	0
Vietnam, South.....	46	112	109	4	8
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	22	33	0	1
Total.....	4,924	3,737	3,229	162	59

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

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PROCUREMENT SECTION
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cotton

FC-25-72
October 1972

MEXICAN COTTON PRODUCTION SMALLER DESPITE EFFORTS TO EXPAND¹

Summary

Recent indications are that 1972-73 cotton production in Mexico will be off slightly from 1971-72. The smaller crop, estimated at nearly 1.65 million bales compared with 1.68 last season, reflects the divergent effects of larger acreage and slightly lower average yields.

A number of forces will influence cotton acreage in Mexico in 1973-74. Farmers who sold their 1972-73 crops early this calendar year received much higher prices than in 1971-72. This contrasts sharply with farmers selling at harvesttime, since prices have declined considerably after reaching their peak in January-February. Many of the farmers will receive lower prices in 1972 than in 1971, and, on an overall basis, average prices this season will be lower than in 1971-72.

Cottonseed prices have declined appreciably this season compared with last, but U.S. farmers would still consider Mexican cottonseed prices of about \$72.50 per short ton to be quite high.

Another factor that could have a negative effect on next season's cotton acreage is the early-season indication that yields will average below last season's very high level. This is an indication that many farmers are expected to experience reduced yields in 1972, which, in turn, will affect their thinking about the reliance they wish to place on cotton in their 1973 cropping pattern.

In some key cotton areas, cotton now competes with wheat followed by soybeans. Soybean prospects continue to be bright, but the two crops combined take considerably more irrigation water than cotton, and cropping in any given season reflects the adequacy of water in storage reservoirs

for the combined wheat-soybean pattern. If supplies of water at wheat planting time are adequate for wheat and soybeans, they may gain at the expense of cotton. Otherwise, cotton will be benefitted as generally more attractive than a single crop of either wheat or soybeans.

In view of all these variables, it is hazardous to project cotton acreage. Most cotton leaders are of the belief that no dramatic changes—either up or down—are likely over the next few years. No one expects any new cotton zone to emerge, as did the Altamira-Tampico area a decade ago. It jumped from 15,000 acres in 1961 to 524,000 in 1965, but then virtually ceased cotton production entirely in 1971. There will be some additions to irrigated areas, and cotton will gain some as a result, but such increases will be small in any given year or short period. Most informed observers expect that—given reasonable price stability at anything near current levels—cotton acreage will change comparatively little from year to year over the next few years.

Acreage

Mexico, the ninth largest producer of cotton in the world and even a higher ranking exporter of cotton, is now harvesting a 1972-73 crop of some 1,650,000 bales, 480 pounds net, about 60,000 bales or 3.5-percent below the level in 1971-72.

In view of the high prices that prevailed and the widely recognized importance of cotton as a labor-intensive export crop, much encouragement was given farmers to expand cotton production in 1972-73. Many farmers responded to these forces and did increase their cotton acreage. Total acreage is estimated at 1,211,000 acres, up 6 percent from the year before.

The largest relative increase in cotton acreage took place in Delicias. In this zone, acreage more than doubled, expanding from a 1971-72 level of

¹This circular prepared by Horace G. Porter supplements rather than supersedes the more comprehensive report, *Cotton in Mexico*, FAS M-163, as revised in 1970. It updates a number of statistical series contained in the earlier report.

21,000 acres to 44,000. In Chiapas (Tapachula and Tuxtla), where cotton is grown without irrigation, acreage gained 20,000 acres to 99,000, and in the west coast, acreage increased 17,000 acres to 504,000. Smaller actual increases occurred in several zones, and Mexicali was the only zone to experience a decline in acreage.

Production

One must recognize that much can happen to cotton production prospects in Mexico after mid-September, but indications at that time were that production would total about 1,650,000 bales, a net decrease of 60,000 bales over 1971-72. The production zone showing the largest prospective change in production is the Laguna area, which is down 81,000 bales from a year earlier.

The major factor affecting production has been heavy rain and flooding in the northern Sinaloa and southern Sonora areas during the second and third weeks of August, which damaged the crop, and only about 60 percent was harvested. Combined production in the west coast area is estimated at 709,000 bales, about 42 percent of total 1972-73 production, up slightly from the previous year. Changes in the other zones range from increases of 10,000 bales or less to losses of 9,000 bales or less. The reductions in production anticipated in Laguna, Juarez, and La Paz, result from prospective yields being sufficiently lower than in 1971 to more than offset the moderate increases in acreage.

Prices

Mexico, like other countries that are closely geared to worldwide economic forces, experienced rapidly rising cotton prices in 1971-72. Local market prices, on the basis of Strict Middling quality moved upward from about 26.0 cents per pound early last season to as much as 30.0 to 31.6 cents per pound at the end of the season. Most of the crop, however, is believed to have moved at about 27.6 to 28.4 cents per pound.

Prices for new-crop cotton (1972-73) started at about 29.2 cents per pound and rose as high as 33.9 cents before the turnaround. By mid-July they were down to about 29.2, still above the 1971-72 average, but by early August, prices were as low as 26.8 cents and continued to drop. Cottonseed prices are sharply lower than in 1971-72. In mid-July prices were about \$72.50 per short ton which compares with a 1971-72 level of \$102 per short ton.

In July, Mexican cotton industry leaders were expecting that farmers would receive about as high or higher average prices for their 1972 crop of cotton as they had received for their 1971 crop but this optimism is fading as prices continue to decline. In absolute terms, such a price, which was quoted in August, should result in a fair profit for the farmers who have satisfactory yields, even though seed prices have declined rather sharply from about \$102 per short ton in 1971 to about \$72.50 per short ton this season.

Outlook

It remains to be seen how farmers will react to recent developments in prices. How will they blend the two inclinations: (1) to be pleased with a nice profit margin roughly comparable to the favorable level achieved in 1971, and (2) to be concerned over how much they "lost" by selling at the market price instead of contracting at the high price that prevailed in the late winter.

This will need to be watched in the months ahead as a factor in anticipating probable acreage changes in 1973. As of mid-July 1972, the consensus appeared to be that the gains in cotton acreage in 1973 that seem possible in a few producing zones will be offset by reductions in others—in which case, acreage will be about the same in 1973 as in 1972. This net position of no change takes into account a view that continued Governmental encouragement of expanded cotton acreage and ample farm credit will offset the farmer's normal inclination to be discouraged by the declining level of cotton prices.

Another factor that will exert an influence on 1973 acreage, but which also is difficult to assess at this early date, is the relationship between cotton and alternative crops. In parts of the west coast area, wheat and soybeans grown in combination are considered competitive crops so far as cotton is concerned. The balance between the crops in any given year is influenced by the pattern of prices for the three crops and the prospective supply of irrigation water.

Currently, soybean prices are strong and the wheat-soybean combination looks attractive when compared with cotton lint, which had a declining price trend most of this calendar year, and cottonseed, which is sharply lower this season. If water is sufficient for both wheat and soybeans, a farmer may be encouraged to shift some of his land from cotton to the other crops. However, if water is not

that plentiful and if he is told that water will be available for only one crop, cotton would tend to be the favored crop, unless price relationships should be very unfavorable for cotton. This indicates that a key factor to watch so far as wheat-cotton areas of Mexico are concerned is the level of water in the various reservoirs in the period preceding wheat planting time.

Exports

The export market during the 1971-72 season was active until late winter, at which time it became increasingly evident that both the 1971-72 production in some countries would be larger than had been expected previously and that farmers in many countries would be trying to expand production in 1972-73. In subsequent months, export demand was very quiet, and the major development was the decline in prices. Between February and July 1972, the Liverpool c.i.f. price for Mexican SM 1-1/16"

cotton declined from a level of 40.58 cents to 35.45 cents per pound.

By the end of July, reports indicated that sales contracts had been entered into for about 555,000 bales of cotton out of an estimated 950,000 bales Mexico will have for export this season. Japan continues as the primary foreign market for Mexican cotton. Although those close to the cotton business in Mexico hope that market conditions will be favorable during the period that the remainder of the exportable supply of cotton can be sold, there is a realization that large supplies in other exporting countries as well as in Mexico could put additional downward pressure on prices.

Consumption

The cotton textile industry of Mexico has been consuming about 670,000 to 710,000 bales of cotton annually in recent years, and in the current season, consumption may total about 725,000 bales.

TABLE 1.--COTTON SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
IN MEXICO, 1968-72

(In 1,000 bales 1/)					
Item	: 1968 2/	: 1969 2/	: 1970 2/	: 1971 2/	: 1972 2/
	: Pro-				: jected
Supply:					
Beginning stocks.....	575	684	524	535	522
Production.....	2,450	1,750	1,450	1,710	1,680
Imports.....	2	3	1	2	2
Total supply.....	3,027	2,437	1,975	2,247	2,204
Distribution:					
Consumption.....	700	675	670	710	725
Destroyed.....	12	11	10	15	15
Exports.....	1,631	1,227	760	1,000	950
Ending stocks.....	684	524	535	522	514
Total distribution.....	3,027	2,437	1,975	2,247	2,204

1/ 480 pounds net. Most Mexican statistics are based on bales of 230 kilograms or 507 pounds net; therefore, these data appear to run slightly higher.

2/ Year beginning August 1.

TABLE 2.--APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON GINNINGS
IN MEXICO, BY ZONES AND MONTHS

(In percent of total)										
Region	: July:	: Aug.:	: Sept.:	: Oct.:	: Nov.:	: Dec.:	: Jan.:	: Feb.:	: March:	: April
West Coast.....	21	24	26	13	11	3	2	--	--	--
Mexicali.....	--	--	22	28	34	10	6	(1/)	--	--
La Paz.....	--	--	36	31	22	6	5	--	--	--
Juarez.....	--	--	7	46	40	6	1	(1/)	--	--
Delicias.....	--	--	16	36	34	10	2	2	--	--
Laguna.....	--	--	11	31	29	20	7	2	(1/)	--
Apatzingan.....	--	--	--	--	26	41	23	8	2	--
Chiapas.....	--	--	--	--	2	31	27	17	13	10
Other.....	--	--	--	--	25	56	13	6	--	--
All Mexico.....	9	10	18	20	21	13	6	3	(1/)	(1/)

1/ Less than 0.51 percent.

TABLE 3.--COTTON ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION IN MEXICO
BY AREAS AND SEASONS 1/, 1968-72

Area	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <u>2/</u>
1,000 acres					
Acreage:					
West Coast.....	571	502	421	487	504
Mexicali.....	222	193	145	136	124
Altamira.....	346	99	17	0	(3/)
Laguna.....	211	235	210	217	227
Matamoros.....	45	19	0	0	(3/)
Apatzingan.....	86	74	49	67	74
Chiapas.....	74	59	62	79	99
Delicias.....	59	23	17	21	44
Juarez.....	62	42	40	44	49
La Paz.....	49	49	52	49	52
Other.....	62	42	29	38	38
Total.....	1,787	1,337	1,042	1,138	1,211
1,000 bales <u>4/</u>					
Production:					
West Coast.....	946	758	665	699	709
Mexicali.....	333	205	160	127	143
Altamira.....	278	17	14	0	(3/)
Laguna.....	373	370	295	435	354
Matamoros.....	34	10	0	0	(3/)
Apatzingan.....	158	116	79	117	122
Chiapas.....	81	64	63	97	106
Delicias.....	65	33	20	52	61
Juarez.....	58	41	33	57	48
La Paz.....	96	103	98	113	110
Other.....	28	33	23	15	27
Total.....	2,450	1,750	1,450	1,712	1,680

1/ Beginning August 1. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Some acreage and production included in "other." 4/ 480 lb. net.

Source: Official and trade statistics, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches, and other information.

TABLE 4.--C.I.F. OFFERING PRICES PER POUND OF MEXICAN COTTON
ON LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN MARKETS, MONTHLY AND SEASONAL,
AUGUST 1967-JULY 1972

(In U.S. Cents)					
Month	Liverpool				
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
August.....	30.56	31.01	27.21	30.96	37.06
September.....	31.16	30.09	27.81	31.38	37.50
October.....	31.68	29.77	28.45	31.64	37.13
November.....	31.99	28.78	29.38	32.16	37.00
December.....	32.51	28.33	29.75	32.50	38.16
January.....	32.61	28.35	29.65	33.00	40.03
February.....	32.44	28.50	29.56	33.44	40.58
March.....	32.20	28.50	29.80	33.00	39.50
April.....	31.75	28.52	30.02	32.91	39.25
May.....	31.30	28.70	30.14	34.19	39.00
June.....	31.06	28.34	30.21	35.94	37.73
July.....	31.35	27.84	30.49	36.13	35.45
Average.....	31.72	28.89	29.37	33.10	38.20
Bremen					
August.....	30.06	30.79	26.64	30.35	35.80
September.....	30.59	29.45	27.30	30.66	36.58
October.....	31.21	29.32	27.66	31.18	36.65
November.....	31.76	28.70	28.21	31.40	36.95
December.....	32.23	27.93	28.90	31.42	37.25
January.....	32.26	27.92	28.96	31.82	40.27
February.....	31.80	27.78	29.22	32.20	40.25
March.....	31.48	27.50	29.60	32.54	39.69
April.....	31.43	27.77	29.70	32.68	38.95
May.....	31.09	28.58	29.72	33.73	38.59
June.....	31.05	28.12	30.05	35.15	37.33
July.....	30.92	27.26	30.12	35.16	35.29
Average.....	31.32	28.43	28.84	32.36	37.80

TABLE 5.--TRANSSHIPMENTS OF MEXICAN COTTON THROUGH U.S. PORTS,
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71 1/

(In thousand bales <u>2/</u>)					
Country of destination	Average 1960-64	Year beginning August 1			
		1968	1969	1970	1971 <u>3/</u>
Italy.....	67	5	(<u>4/</u>)	(<u>4/</u>)	0
Lebanon.....	1	5	1	0	0
Switzerland.....	21	4	(<u>4/</u>)	0	0
France.....	68	3	1	(<u>4/</u>)	0
Norway.....	3	3	0	0	0
Germany, West.....	59	2	1	1	0
Spain.....	22	2	(<u>4/</u>)	0	0
United Kingdom.....	27	2	(<u>4/</u>)	0	0
Portugal.....	12	1	2	0	0
Taiwan (Formosa).....	7	1	(<u>4/</u>)	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	11	(<u>4/</u>)	(<u>4/</u>)	0	0
Israel.....	6	(<u>4/</u>)	0	0	0
Japan.....	36	(<u>4/</u>)	0	0	0
Australia.....	17	0	0	0	0
Chile.....	9	0	0	0	0
South Africa, Republic of...	11	0	0	1	0
Other countries.....	55	2	1	0	0
Total.....	432	30	6	2	0

1/ Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but does not include transshipments to Canada by railroad and exports direct from Mexican ports to other destinations. 2/ 480 pounds net. 3/ August-November. 4/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled from official records of U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

TABLE 6.--PRODUCTION OF MANMADE FIBERS IN MEXICO, 1968-71

(In million pounds)				
Item	1968	1969	1970	1971
Cellulosic Fibers:				
Rayon filament.....	45.7	47.8	46.8	47.8
Rayon staple.....	23.5	26.6	26.0	27.9
Total cellulosic.....	69.2	74.4	72.8	75.7
Noncellulosic fibers.....	56.0	72.4	103.0	142.7
Total manmade fibers.....	340.4	146.8	175.8	218.4

TABLE 7.--DIRECT EXPORTS OF MEXICAN COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

(In thousand bales 1/)					
Country of destination	Average 1960-64	Year beginning August 1			
		1968	1969	1970	1971 2/
Japan.....	630	669	535	439	399
United States 3/.....	597	387	208	76	145
Italy.....	35	215	164	43	20
Germany, West.....	62	62	58	18	9
France.....	58	49	33	16	7
Chile.....	20	44	46	72	86
Switzerland.....	6	42	31	14	5
Panama, Republic of 4/.....	23	28	8	0	0
Taiwan (Formosa).....	33	28	40	16	29
Canada.....	1	24	13	1	1
Philippines.....	13	14	13	(5/)	0
Hong Kong.....	7	13	11	3	9
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	13	10	16	1	(5/)
United Kingdom.....	20	10	3	1	1
Netherlands.....	10	6	7	1	2
Spain.....	29	3	10	43	6
Thailand.....	3	3	4	5	4
China, Mainland.....	9	0	0	0	68
Total.....	1,615	1,631	1,227	760	882

1/ 480 pounds net. 2/ August-March. 3/ Figures for shipments to the United States are grossly inflated by Mexico's system of compiling export data. Exports to the United States for consumption have ranged between 2,000 and 38,000 bales annually in recent years, while transshipments through U.S. ports have dropped sharply. Import data of other countries indicate that the bulk of the cotton shown as exports to the United States moves directly from Mexico to Japan, France, Italy, and several other countries, and through the United States by rail to Canada. 4/ Mostly for transshipment. 5/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior de Los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Revista de Estadística; U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 8.--PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MAJOR TEXTILE FIBERS
IN MEXICO, 1968-70

(In pounds)						
Item	:	1968	:	1969	:	1970
	:		:		:	
Cotton.....	:	6.7		6.2		6.0
Wool.....	:	.6		.6		.6
Cellulosic.....	:	1.3		1.3		1.2
Noncellulosic.....	:	1.3		1.7		1.9
Total.....	:	9.9		9.8		9.7
	:					

Source: Per Capita Fiber Consumption by Food and Agriculture Organization.

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cotton

November
FC-26-72

SEPTEMBER COTTON EXPORTS CONTINUE LOW

U.S. cotton exports totaled 82,000 running bales in September, down from 310,000 in the same month in 1971 and the lowest September shipment since 1944. Shipments for August and September together amounted to 140,000 bales, compared with 473,000 in those months last year. The reduced rate of exports is due to a tight cotton supply situation in the United States pending the arrival of the new crop on the market, beginning in October and November.

Only 9,000 bales were shipped to European coun-

tries during the first 2 months of the current season, compared with 106,000 in 1971. Non-European destinations took the balance of U.S. exports, a total of 131,000 bales, or about one-third the 1971 shipments to those destinations. So far in the current season, 56,000 bales have gone to Korea, 25,000 to Canada, 13,000 to South Vietnam, 10,000 to Taiwan, and lesser amounts to other destinations. Only 3,000 bales were exported to Japan, compared with 49,000 in the first 2 months of 1971.

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U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64
ANNUAL 1968-71

(In thousand of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	Average 1960-64	1970	1971	August-September 1971 : 1972	
Austria.....	23	0	(1/)	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	46	41	13	1
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	4	3	0
Finland.....	17	2	3	0	(1/)
France.....	319	60	35	5	1
Germany, West.....	269	65	77	16	2
Italy.....	345	57	121	18	1
Netherlands.....	110	34	30	7	(1/)
Norway.....	13	3	3	(1/)	1
Poland.....	125	0	38	0	0
Portugal.....	21	5	18	2	0
Romania.....	2	57	44	0	0
Spain.....	74	19	38	17	0
Sweden.....	81	29	11	2	1
Switzerland.....	74	33	32	4	(1/)
United Kingdom.....	244	95	63	19	2
Yugoslavia.....	112	2	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	20	13	0	0
Total Europe.....	1,979	527	571	106	9
Algeria.....	9	32	13	0	0
Australia.....	61	7	5	2	0
Bolivia.....	7	0	(1/)	(1/)	0
Canada.....	353	292	312	54	25
Chile.....	18	2	1	(1/)	0
Ethiopia.....	9	3	0	0	0
Ghana.....	1	43	19	0	0
Hong Kong.....	148	193	48	13	5
India.....	314	210	101	3	0
Indonesia.....	40	193	227	18	5
Israel.....	15	2	0	0	(1/)
Jamaica.....	4	3	3	1	0
Japan.....	1,192	841	726	49	3
Korea, Republic of.....	261	491	489	125	56
Malaysia.....	1	11	8	1	0
Morocco.....	12	23	23	5	0
Pakistan.....	14	6	2	2	(1/)
Philippines.....	123	137	127	25	8
Singapore.....	1	11	5	0	0
South Africa.....	41	19	8	1	(1/)
Taiwan.....	209	406	288	20	10
Thailand.....	34	142	109	17	6
Tunisia.....	2	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	9	2	2	0
Vietnam, South.....	46	112	109	22	13
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	22	33	7	0
Total.....	4,924	3,737	3,229	473	140

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

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cotton

PRODUCTION
CURRENT SEASON RECORDS

FC-27-72

November 1972

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION MAY RISE 5 PERCENT IN 1972-73

A sharp increase in world cotton acreage and slightly higher projected yields are expected to result in a world cotton crop of approximately 60.1 million bales (480 lb. net) for the 1972-73 season beginning August 1. This represents an increase of 3.0 million bales over the record 1971-72 crop of 57.1 million bales. Most of the increase is due to a substantial rise in the U.S. cotton crop, assisted by expanded acreage and higher anticipated yields. The Soviet Union's crop is expected to remain at last season's record level.

High cotton prices in 1971-72 stimulated larger acreage in most producing countries this season. Total area devoted to cotton in 1972-73 is estimated at 83.3 million acres-3.6 million more than in 1971-72 and well above the recent 5-year average of 77.1 million acres. Virtually all of the major cotton-producing countries in Asia and the Western Hemisphere have reported more land in cotton this season, with the exception of Brazil and Peru. Only marginal gains are shown for Africa. The greatest expansion from a year earlier is in the United States (an increase of 2 million acres), but India's cotton acreage is up 1 million. There has also been a gain of 400,000 acres in the Soviet Union and increases of at least 100,000 each in Argentina, Colombia, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey.

Acreage and production estimates indicate that average world yield will reach a record high of 346 pounds of lint per acre, up 2 pounds from the 1971-72 season. This is well above the 1966-1970 average of 320 pounds per acre.

FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST PRODUCTION DOWN

Cotton production in foreign non-Communist countries is placed at 27.5 million bales, down slightly from the record crop in 1971-72. The 1971-72 crop represented an increase of 4.6 million bales over the previous season, as excellent weather and higher

yields provided record outturns in several countries, including Greece, India, Pakistan, Syria, and Turkey. This season, production is expected to rise by 100,000 bales or more in Argentina, Colombia, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey. Declines are anticipated in Central America, Mexico, Brazil, Angola, Uganda, and India.

Cotton acreage in foreign non-Communist countries is up 1.5 million acres in 1972-73 to 51.5 million, substantially above the 1966-70 average of 49.3 million. Average yield is expected to decline moderately to 256 pounds of lint per acre, 11 pounds below the record 1971-72 level.

Mexican crop down slightly. Heavy rains in the Sinaloa and Sonora Provinces of Mexico have recently caused a sharp reduction in the Mexican cotton crop estimates for 1972-73. A substantial increase in acreage brought about by high prices and Government promotion programs had earlier pointed to a crop of almost 1.8 million bales, but the current outlook has modified this to 1.68 million. This is down slightly from the 1.71 million bales produced in 1971-72. Yields will fall from 720 pounds per acre last season to approximately 666 pounds in 1972-73. Some cotton in the Laguna/ Delicias areas has also been hurt by the rains, as well as by insects and leaf rust.

Central American production declines. Production of cotton in Central America is expected to decline to 985,000 bales in 1972-73 from 1.16 million the previous season. Aggregate acreage, however, is estimated to be considerably higher than in 1971-72: approximately 785,000 acres were planted to cotton in 1972-73, an increase of 157,000 acres, spread almost equally among El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. Poor weather will reduce average yields considerably, however.

Until extended drought harassed **Nicaragua** during its cotton planting and growing season, it was anticipated that a second good crop would be

produced this year, following a harvest of 460,000 bales on 270,000 acres in 1971-72. The sharp advance in world cotton prices in 1971-72 had encouraged licensing of cotton land for 1972-73 to increase by 25 percent, and this was only moderately tempered by the decline in international prices after February 1972. Despite the lack of sustained rains at planting time, Nicaraguan farmers still planted around 330,000 acres. The drought has persisted during the growing season, and output may be as low as 325,000 bales, the lowest level since 1969-70.

The **Guatemalan** crop is also expected to be down this year, despite higher acreage. Excellent weather and improved seed control brought about record yields of over 1,000 pounds of lint per acre in 1971-72, but these are expected to fall to about 700 pounds this season. Production is placed at 325,000 bales on 220,000 acres. **El Salvador** may also produce a crop of 325,000 bales this season, up slightly from 1971-72. Drought in July delayed planting or caused replanting, but August rains were plentiful. Harvested acreage will be approximately 220,000 acres. Production in **Honduras** is placed at 12,000 bales on 14,000 acres.

Moderate increase for South American crop. Cotton production in most of the major South American countries is expected to rise in 1972-73, but Brazil may have a smaller crop as some cotton farmers switch to soybeans and corn. Total South American production reached 4.66 million bales in 1971-72, and preliminary estimates indicate that this total may rise by 135,000 bales in 1972-73. Larger crops expected in Argentina and Colombia will more than offset the decline in Brazil.

Brazilian cotton farmers achieved a near-record crop of 3.1 million bales in 1971-72, despite heavy March rains in Sao Paulo, which reduced the Southern crop estimate late in the season. Cotton acreage in 1972-73 is expected to fall from 6.4 million to 5.8 million acres, as marginal cotton farmers in the South (especially Parana and Sao Paulo) change over to other crops with more favorable price supports. The decline in world cotton prices may also contribute to the drop in acreage. Weather has been favorable for the Northeast crop, for which 1972-73 production is placed at approximately 910,000 bales. The Southern crop now being planted may reach 2 million bales, for a total Brazilian production of 2.9 million—6 percent below the 1971-72 crop.

Cotton acreage in **Argentina** is estimated at 1.1 million acres in 1972-73, up from 984,000 acres in 1971-72. The increase has been stimulated by a good price level for raw cotton prior to the current plant-

ing season (September-October). After two seasons in which first heavy rains and then drought plagued the Argentine cotton crop, production in 1972-73 is expected to reach 525,000 bales—compared with 410,000 bales in 1971-72. Both acreage and production are anticipated to be well above average.

Higher support prices, greater credit availability, and favorable export prospects have influenced a 26-percent increase in cotton acreage in **Colombia** in 1972-73, with acreage now placed at 680,000 acres. If yields continue to improve, production could reach a record 750,000 bales this season. This would exceed the 1971-72 crop by 165,000 bales and the recent 5-year average by 270,000.

Floods, resulting in damage to irrigation canals, and insect problems substantially reduced the 1971-72 Tanguis and ELS crops in **Peru**, with the most severe losses in the Chira valley. The effects of the flood are still to be felt in the Piura valley, where harvesting of the main Pima crop for 1972-73 is underway. Agrarian reform expropriations and governmental policies of increasing land planted to food crops may affect a slight reduction in Tanguis acreage this season, in spite of current very favorable prices. Total acreage is expected to fall to 375,000 acres from 400,000 last year. The outlook is for below-normal production in 1972-73, but the crop is expected to be 30,000 bales above the 350,000 harvested the previous season.

Less cotton in Europe. European cotton production may decline slightly this season despite another record crop in **Greece**. Considerably more land was devoted to cotton in Greece in 1972-73 than the previous year, and production, as a consequence, should reach 550,000 bales. Unusually heavy rains during the late stages of development reduced the crop from earlier expectations. Some of the land was formerly planted in sugarbeets and was switched over to cotton as the result of high 1971-72 cotton prices.

Cotton production in **Spain** continues to decline falling 9 percent for 1972-73 owing to lower acreage and cool weather. The crop is placed at 170,000 bales this season. High prices and a European Community grant to community cotton farmers may cause some increase in acreage and production in **Italy** this year, where the crop is expected to reach 8,000 bales on 15,000 acres.

Little change in African crop. Aside from a major reverse in Angola and a more normal crop level in Mozambique, most cotton-producing countries in Africa will show little change in cotton production in 1972-73. Overall production is anticipated to fall

140,000 bales below the 5.84 million bales produced in 1971-72.

Despite reports of second-generation leafworm infestation, **Egypt** has indicated that its 1972-73 crop is progressing well. Production is expected to remain about the same as last year's 2.3 million bales.

Angola's crop was affected by widespread drought, causing a 40-percent decline in production for a total crop of only 80,000 bales. **Mozambique** will probably produce a more normal 200,000 bales after a record crop of 225,000 bales in 1971-72. The political situation in **Uganda** is expected to hamper Government plans to double production in 1972-73, and the crop is preliminarily estimated at 325,000 bales, down somewhat from 1971-72.

Substantial increase in Middle East production. Major gains in the Turkish and Iranian crops are expected to raise Middle East cotton production substantially this season. **Turkey** will have another record crop, currently estimated at 2.5 million bales—an increase of 100,000 bales over the record 1971-72 crop. Cotton was planted on about 1.85 million acres in 1972-73, compared with 1.7 million a year earlier. Good returns from the 1971-72 crop and high cotton prices at planting time aided the cotton expansion. The crop has been lowered from earlier estimates because of rains during harvest which also reduced the quality.

A large increase in the crop is also anticipated in **Iran**. The estimated 800,000-bale production will be a new record and will exceed the 1971-72 crop by almost 120,000 bales. The larger crop stems from a 16-percent increase in acreage to 915,000 acres, stimulated by assistance through low-interest loans and subsidized fertilizers and improved cottonseed. Rains during harvest reduced the crop both in quantity and quality from earlier expectations. The Government plans to encourage further expansion of cotton production in the future, including the construction of new dams in the Moghan plain and in Khuzistan.

Syria's cotton crop is placed at 750,000 bales in 1972-73, up slightly from the previous year, on expanded acreage. Yields are expected to decline moderately. The **Israeli** crop will show little change from the 170,000 bales produced last season. Irrigated acreage is declining and has not been fully offset by increases in nonirrigated cotton land.

Less cotton in the Far East. There is a mixed outlook for cotton in the Far East, as production in Pakistan will increase again this year, but Indian production will decline sharply. **Pakistan** is expected to have a second bumper crop in 1972-73, and a new

record of 3.5 million bales—up 150,000 from 1971-72. Good prices have acted as an incentive to increase acreage by 100,000 acres to 4.9 million this season. Per-acre yields are expected to continue to increase, as new higher-yielding varieties are shifted into production.

Following a 33-percent increase in the cotton crop in 1971-72, **India** will have substantially less cotton in 1972-73, despite an extra 1 million acres planted to cotton this season. The reduction is attributed to a general decline in yields from last season's exceptional level. Damage to the current crop is caused by delay in arrival of the monsoon.

In **Australia**, almost ideal weather contributed to a record cotton out-turn of 197,000 bales in 1971-72, despite termination of the cotton bounty at the end of 1970-71. Excellent prices last season are expected to contribute to a moderate increase in acreage in 1972-73 and to a second record crop of approximately 215,000 bales.

COMMUNIST PRODUCTION RISES

Cotton production in communist countries is anticipated to rise another 200,000 bales in 1972-73. Most of the increase is accredited to **Mainland China**, where the current crop is placed at 7.7 million bales, compared with 7.5 million in 1971-72. The entire acreage, yield, and production series beginning in 1958-59 has been revised for Mainland China.

Recent reports from the **Soviet Union** indicate that the Soviet crop will equal or exceed last season's record 11.1 million bales. Acreage in the USSR has increased about 400,000 acres in 1972-73, and this provides some leeway for average yield to decline and still maintain the record outturn. No major problems with weather have been reported.

U.S. CROP SHARPLY HIGHER

The largest increase in cotton production in 1972-73 will occur in the United States, where the crop is now estimated at 13.7 million bales (October estimate) 3.2 million above the previous season's and the largest U.S. crop in 7 years. Harvested area is placed at 13.2 million acres, up from 11.5 million in 1971-72. Average yields are also expected to be higher, jumping from 438 pounds per acre in 1971-72 to 498 this season as a result of more favorable weather.

The increase in acreage was made possible through the continuation of the 1971-72 upland cotton program, which permits producers to plant cotton on

land outside of their base acreage allotments and to still have access to loans for all cotton produced, once the set-aside requirements are met. Payments are made only on the base acreage allotment, however, which remains at 11.5 million acres. The U.S. crop estimate includes an anticipated production of 95,400 bales of American Pima cotton.

The loan rate for upland cotton for the 1973 crop has been set at 19.5 cents per pound, basis Middling 1-inch (micronaire 3.5-4.9) net weight, at average location. This is the same rate as in the current season.

The acreage allotment for extra-long staple cotton in 1973 is 117,724 acres, almost the same as in 1972.

COTTON: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1966-70, ANNUAL 1971 AND 1972 ^{1/}									
REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA		1972 ^{2/}	AVE. 1966-70	YIELD	1972 ^{2/}	PRODUCTION ^{2/}		
	AVE. 1966-70	1971					AVE. 1966-70	1971	1972 ^{3/}
	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER ACRE	1,000 BALES	1,000 BALES	1,000 BALES
NORTH AMERICA									
EL SALVADOR.....	125	173	220	767	874	709	200	315	325
GUATEMALA.....	204	175	220	700	1,015	709	298	370	325
HONDURAS.....	23	9	14	584	533	412	28	10	12
MEXICO.....	1,519	1,140	1,210	626	720	667	1,980	1,710	1,680
NICARAGUA.....	380	270	330	650	818	473	406	460	325
UNITED STATES.....	9,985	11,471	13,281	463	438	504	9,633	10,473	14,000
OTHER.....	119	106	111	137	109	112	34	24	26
TOTAL ^{4/}	12,275	13,344	15,386	492	481	521	12,578	13,362	16,693
SOUTH AMERICA									
ARGENTINA.....	900	984	1,100	245	200	229	460	410	525
BOLIVIA.....	21	120	120	549	280	280	24	70	70
BRAZIL.....	6,000	6,400	5,800	214	233	240	2,680	3,100	2,900
COLOMBIA.....	534	540	680	474	520	529	527	585	750
ECUADOR.....	46	50	50	151	240	280	23	25	35
PARAGUAY.....	107	100	150	206	288	240	46	60	75
PERU.....	460	400	375	444	420	485	425	350	380
VENEZUELA.....	117	114	114	260	253	253	63	60	60
OTHER.....	3	2	2	163	241	241	1	1	1
TOTAL ^{4/}	8,186	8,710	8,401	249	257	274	4,249	4,661	4,796
EUROPE									
BULGARIA.....	114	100	95	300	360	303	71	75	60
GREECE.....	346	325	410	613	783	644	440	530	550
ITALY.....	20	12	15	211	200	256	9	5	8
SPAIN.....	366	235	215	610	368	380	312	180	170
YUGOSLAVIA.....	27	30	30	256	256	240	14	16	15
OTHER.....	76	60	60	227	240	240	36	30	30
TOTAL ^{4/}	949	762	825	446	527	485	883	836	833
U.S.S.R.	6,260	6,890	7,200	732	784	740	9,540	11,100	11,100
AFRICA									
ANGOLA.....	152	200	200	292	324	192	93	135	80
CAMEROON.....	228	200	200	196	168	168	93	70	70
CENT. AFRICAN REP.	284	300	300	142	144	144	30	90	90
CHAD.....	768	800	800	119	105	120	190	175	200
EGYPT, ARAB REP. OF.....	1,694	1,580	1,600	620	699	690	2,187	2,300	2,300
KENYA.....	111	42	44	93	240	273	22	21	25
MALAWI.....	80	85	85	148	198	198	25	35	35
MOROCCO.....	44	42	44	303	423	415	37	38	38
MOZAMBIQUE.....	857	800	800	110	135	120	196	225	200
NIGERIA.....	900	1,000	1,000	130	132	96	244	175	200
RHODESIA.....	184	250	250	370	461	461	142	240	240
SOMALI REPUBLIC.....	32	34	34	120	113	113	8	8	8
SOUTH AFRICA, REP. OF.....	100	110	110	370	305	327	77	70	75
SUDAN.....	1,233	1,250	1,250	381	384	384	979	1,000	1,000
TANZANIA.....	495	500	500	297	288	288	306	300	300
UGANDA.....	2,055	2,500	2,500	81	66	62	346	345	325
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	230	250	250	157	184	192	75	96	100
OTHER.....	667	763	775	195	262	259	271	416	418
TOTAL ^{4/}	10,114	10,706	10,742	255	257	255	5,365	5,738	5,704
ASIA									
AFGHANISTAN.....	300	300	300	180	176	192	112	110	120
BURMA.....	408	400	400	73	78	78	62	65	65
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	11,220	11,100	11,100	329	324	333	7,700	7,500	7,700
INDIA.....	19,320	19,000	20,000	121	149	125	4,880	5,900	5,200
IRAN.....	860	790	915	355	413	420	636	680	800
IRAQ.....	75	75	75	269	288	288	42	45	45
ISRAEL.....	74	84	84	959	972	972	148	170	170
KOREA, REP. OF.....	45	40	40	211	240	240	20	20	20
PAKISTAN.....	4,291	4,800	4,900	264	335	343	2,364	3,350	3,500
SOUTHERN YEMEN.....	39	40	40	222	264	240	18	22	20
SYRIAN ARAB REP.....	638	620	650	501	573	553	666	740	750
THAILAND.....	205	187	200	262	321	336	112	125	140
TURKEY.....	1,634	1,700	1,850	542	678	649	1,844	2,400	2,500
OTHER.....	111	136	136	196	184	184	45	52	52
TOTAL ^{4/}	39,221	39,272	40,690	228	259	249	18,649	21,179	21,082
OCEANIA									
AUSTRALIA.....	69	98	105	822	965	983	118	197	215
TOTAL ^{4/}	69	98	105	822	965	983	118	197	215
TOTAL NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES ^{4/}	49,332	50,076	51,523	237	267	256	24,379	27,872	27,510
TOTAL COMMUNIST COUNTRIES ^{4/}	17,755	18,145	18,540	470	495	490	17,370	18,728	18,913
WORLD TOTAL ^{4/}	77,074	79,692	83,349	320	344	348	51,382	57,073	60,423

^{1/} Harvest season beginning August 1.

^{2/} Bales of 480 lb. net.

^{3/} Preliminary.

^{4/} As a result of rounding, sum of digits may not add to total.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

November 14, 1972

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U.S. Department of Agriculture • Foreign Agricultural Service • Washington, D.C.

foreign agriculture circular

cotton

FC-28-72
November 1972

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Eleven Public Law 480 purchase authorizations for U.S. raw cotton were active as of October 31, 1972. Purchases under the Indonesian 34-784 purchase authorization have been completed, and the cotton has been exported or booked for export.

The active authorizations provide \$67.1 million for the purchase of about 441,000 bales of cotton. Approximately 241,000 bales were registered for sale under these authorizations, and slightly more than 61,000 bales were exported or booked for export through October 31. Delivery under the authorizations issued since the end of July has been prohibited prior to November 1, 1972, and, except for Taiwan, will be completed December 31, 1972.

New authorizations were issued to South Korea and Indonesia on October 13 for a total of \$21,350,000, or approximately 150,000 bales of cotton. These bring the total quantity authorized for export during or extended into fiscal 1973 to approximately 466,000 bales.

Approximately 810,000 pounds of cotton yarn were registered for sale under the Indonesian purchase authorization 34-787 through October 31. This authorization covers approximately 2 million pounds of gray cotton yarn under the May 1972 agreement and not 12 million as erroneously reported in the October circular (FC 23-72).

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COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT EXPORTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, FISCAL 1972-73 THROUGH OCT. 31, 1972

Item	Purchase authorization	Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in Purchase authorization	Sales registered	Exported or booked for export	Final
	Date issued: Number 1/	Dollars	Bales	Bales	Bales	Contracting : delivery
Raw cotton : 2/						
China (Taiwan)	9-1-72	37-310	4,750,000	32,800	11,367	1-31-73 3-31-73 3/
Ghana	9-11-72	72-731	2,170,000	14,000	13,651	10-31-72 12-31-72 5/
Kmer (Cambodia)	8-23-72	78-709	2,142,000	14,000	15,803	10-31-72 12-31-72 5/
Korea	7-28-72	24-743	4,125,000	25,000	27,776	9-15-72 11-15-72 4/
Korea	9-8-72	24-744	9,000,000	60,000	54,660	10-31-72 12-31-72 5/
Korea	10-13-72	24-747	10,875,000	77,000	-----	11-15-72 12-31-72
Indonesia	7-6-72	34-784	4,125,000	25,000	24,888	8-15-72 10-15-72 5/
Indonesia	9-14-72	34-788	9,300,000	60,000	71,758	10-31-72 10-15-72 5/
Indonesia	10-13-72	34-793	10,475,000	73,000	-----	11-15-72 12-31-72
Philippines	8-25-72	42-719	3,500,000	25,000	9,181	10-31-72 12-31-72 5/
Vietnam	4-20-72	45-705	5,900,000	30,000	37,148	10-31-72 12-31-72
Vietnam	9-1-72	45-721	4,860,000	30,000	-----	10-31-72 12-31-72 5/
Total		71,222,000	465,800	266,232	85,099	

Agreement signed but no PA's issued:

Cambodia	1-13-72	2,458,000	13,600	-----	-----	-----
Philippines	5-4-72	11,800,000	65,000	-----	-----	-----
Vietnam	8-29-72	18,440,000	122,000	-----	-----	-----

Cotton products:

Cambodia (cotton yarn)	7-27-72	78-709	6,442,000	7,500,000 lb.	-----	12-31-72 6-30-73
Ghana (gray cotton cloth)	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000	5,000,000 yds.	-----	12-31-72 6-30-73
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn)	9-13-72	34-787	1,890,000	2,000,000 lb.	810,000	10-31-72 12-31-72
Indonesia (cotton yarn)	5-26-72		1,810,000	2,000,000 lb.	-----	-----

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate currency identification; 1-399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500-599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700-799 sales for convertible local currency. 2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted. 3/ Delivery prohibited prior 11-1-72. 4/ Delivery prohibited prior 10-1-72. 5/ Delivery prohibited prior 9-15-72.

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FC-29-73

November 1972

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND DEMAND SITUATION AND OUTLOOK, 1972-73

SUMMARY

The world cotton situation in 1972-73 (August-July) is characterized by strong import demand stemming from relatively low beginning stocks in net importing countries and raising mill use outside the United States. Competition for available markets is expected to be strong as a result of large exportable supplies of cotton in producing countries.

World cotton production is likely to total over 60 million bales, up from the record 57 million in 1971-72. An increase of 3.6 million bales is forecast in the United States while production increases in some countries will be more than offset by declines in others.

World cotton consumption in 1972-73 is placed at about 57 million bales, up from 56 million in 1971-72. About two-thirds of the increase is in foreign non-Communist countries and the balance in Communist countries. Competition from manmade fibers continues unabated.

World cotton trade is expected to rise in 1972-73 from the estimated 18.1 million bales exported last year. U.S. exports are tentatively placed at 3.8 million bales, compared with 3.4 million in 1971-72.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION

A sharp increase in world cotton acreage and slightly higher projected yields are expected to contribute to a world cotton crop of over 60 million bales (480 lb. net) for the 1972-73 season beginning August 1. This is an increase from the record 1971-72 crop of 57 million. Most of the increase is due to a substantial rise in the U.S. cotton crop, assisted by expanded acreage and higher yields. The Soviet crop is expected to at least equal last season's record level.

High cotton prices in 1971-72 stimulated larger acreage in most producing countries this season.

Total area devoted to cotton in 1972-73 is estimated at 83.3 million acres—3.6 million more than in 1971-72 and well above the recent 5-year average of 77.1 million. With the exception of Brazil and Peru, virtually all of the major cotton producing countries in Asia and the Western Hemisphere have reported more land in cotton this season. Only marginal gains are shown for Africa. The greatest expansion in any single country has occurred in the United States (an increase of nearly 2 million acres). However, India's cotton area is up 1 million acres; and there has been a gain of 400,000 in the Soviet Union and increases of at least 100,000 acres each in Argentina, Colombia, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey.

Foreign Production Lower

Cotton production in foreign non-Communist countries is currently placed at 27.5 million bales down slightly from the record crop in 1971-72. Production had been estimated as high as 28.1 million bales before rains reduced the crops in Greece, Iran, and Turkey, and persistent drought reduced prospects in Nicaragua and India. The 1971-72 crop in foreign non-Communist countries represented an increase of 4.5 million bales over the previous season, as excellent weather and higher yields provided record outturns in several countries, including Greece, India, Pakistan, Syria, and Turkey. This season production is expected to rise by 100,000 bales or more in Argentina, Colombia, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey. Declines are anticipated in Central America, Mexico, Brazil, Angola, Uganda, and India.

Cotton acreage in foreign non-Communist countries is up 1.5 million acres in 1972-73 to 51.5 million, substantially above the 1966-70 average of 49.3 million. Average yield is expected to decline moderately from the record 267 pounds in 1971-72.

Cotton: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports by areas,
seasons beginning August 1

(In millions of bales 480 lb. net)

Item and Area	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 Preliminary	1972-73 Estimate	1973-74 Estimate
Beginning stocks											
United States.....	11.2	12.4	14.3	16.9	12.5	6.5	6.5	5.8	4.3	3.4	5.6
Foreign non-Communist											
Exporting countries.....	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.6	7.1	7.0	5.7	6.6	6.7
Importing countries 1/.....	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.0	7.4
Communist countries.....	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.8	4.3	4.5
Foreign total.....	11.7	12.9	13.4	13.6	14.4	15.5	16.4	15.7	15.8	17.9	18.6
World total.....	22.9	25.3	27.7	30.5	26.9	22.0	22.9	21.5	20.1	21.3	24.2
Production											
United States 2/.....	15.3	15.2	14.9	9.9	7.2	11.0	10.0	10.5	10.4	14.0	
Foreign non-Communist.....	22.0	23.0	23.6	22.8	24.0	26.1	25.8	23.4	27.9	27.5	
Communist countries.....	12.9	14.7	15.9	16.9	17.7	17.1	16.4	18.6	18.7	18.9	
Foreign total.....	34.9	37.7	39.5	39.7	41.7	43.1	42.2	42.0	46.0	46.4	
World total.....	50.2	52.9	54.4	49.7	48.9	54.2	52.3	52.5	57.0	60.4	
Consumption											
United States.....	8.6	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	
Foreign non-Communist											
Exporting countries.....	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.6	8.2	8.5	8.7	9.0	
Importing countries.....	18.4	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.0	18.7	19.3	19.8	
Communist countries.....	14.6	16.4	17.4	18.3	18.9	18.7	18.9	19.3	19.8	20.2	
Foreign total.....	39.0	41.3	42.3	43.7	44.6	45.3	45.7	46.5	47.8	49.0	
World total.....	47.6	50.5	51.8	53.2	53.6	53.5	53.7	54.6	56.0	57.0	
Exports											
United States.....	5.8	4.2	3.0	4.8	4.4	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.8	
Foreign non-Communist 3/.....	10.5	10.7	11.7	10.8	10.4	11.5	12.4	11.2	12.1	12.9	
Communist countries.....	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	
Foreign total.....	12.3	12.7	14.0	13.2	12.9	13.9	14.6	13.7	14.7	15.6	
World total.....	18.1	16.9	17.0	18.0	17.3	16.7	17.5	17.6	18.1	19.4	
Exports, net, non-Communist to Communist.....	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	

1/ Includes estimated cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.

2/ In-season ginnings plus city crop.

3/ Includes small quantities re-exported.

Cotton production in Communist countries is anticipated to rise another 200,000 bales in 1972-73. Most of the increase is accredited to Mainland China, where the current crop is placed at 7.7 million bales, compared with 7.5 million in 1971-72.

Recent reports from the Soviet Union indicate a crop equal to or above last season's record 11.1 million bales. Acreage in the USSR has increased about 400,000 acres in 1972-73, and this provides some margin for average yield to decline and still maintain the record out-turn. No major problems with weather have been reported, although the crop is somewhat later than usual.

U.S. Production Up Sharply

The largest increase in cotton production in 1972-73 will occur in the United States, where the crop is now estimated at 14.0 million bales (November estimate), 3.6 million above the previous season's, and the largest U.S. crop in 7 years. Harvested area is placed at 13.3 million acres, up from 11.5 million in 1971-72. Average yields are also expected to be higher—jumping from 438 pounds per acre in 1971-72 to 504 pounds this season as a result of more favorable weather. The increase in acreage was made possible through the continuation of the same program provisions for upland cotton as in 1971-72. This permits producers to plant cotton on land outside of their base acreage allotments and still to have access to loans for all cotton produced, once the set-aside requirements are met. However, payments are made only on the base acreage allotment, which remained at 11.5 million acres in 1972-73.

WORLD COTTON CONSUMPTION

World consumption of cotton in 1972-73 is placed at 57 million bales, up from the estimated record off-take of 56 million a year earlier. All of the expected increase in consumption is abroad, about two-thirds in non-Communist countries and the remainder in Communist countries. The rate of increase in cotton consumption in foreign countries appears to have accelerated since 1970-71 after slowing in the period 1967-69.

Foreign Consumption Higher

Cotton consumption outside the United States is estimated at 49.0 million bales, compared with 47.8 million in 1971-72. About 900,000 bales more cotton is expected to be consumed in non-Communist foreign countries this year than in 1971-72. One-third of the increase will be in next exporting countries

where cotton textile production is increasing in response to rising demand for domestic use and for export. Practically all net exporting countries are expected to use more cotton in the current season.

Non-Communist net importing countries are expected to use around 600,000 bales more cotton in 1972-73 than last year. Cotton consumption is expected to be marginally higher in some West European countries. Prospects are particularly bright in Italy, where demand in the domestic and export markets is expanding and textile pipelines are low. Mill use in that country could rise from 900,000 to around 1.0 million bales in 1971-72. Consumption is likely to continue to increase at above average rates in Portugal and Spain. In France and West Germany cotton use is expected to be maintained at about a year ago levels while in the United Kingdom it will likely decline.

In the Far East, increases in cotton consumption are expected in Hong-Kong, India, Korea, Taiwan, and Indonesia. It is significant to note that consumption decreased in 1971-72 in Hong Kong and Taiwan and was steady in Korea. Japan will probably maintain consumption around the high level reached last season.

Cotton consumption in Communist countries for 1972-73 is placed at 20.2 million bales, up from 19.8 million a year earlier. The anticipated increase is divided about equally between the USSR and the People's Republic of China. Consumption in Eastern Europe is placed at about the same level as in 1971-72.

U.S. Consumption Declines

U.S. cotton consumption during 1971-72 is expected to decline from the 8.2 million bales used last season despite a moderate increase in total fiber use. Continuing stiff competition from manmade fibers and from cotton textile imports may hold calendar 1972 cotton use slightly below last year's 19.1 pounds per capita. Thus, cotton's share of the market may slip nearly 3 percentage points below its 37-percent share in 1971. Consumption of cotton for 1972-73 is currently placed at 8 million bales. Although mill use in recent months has been running at a sharply reduced rate, several indicators point to some recovery as the season progresses. Overall textile activity is strong, the ratios of inventories to unfilled orders are low, and mill margins have increased sharply in recent months as cloth prices increased and raw cotton prices declined. Military demand for textiles, including cotton textiles have also picked up in recent months.

Manmade fibers continue to dominate the growing U.S. textile market. The high cotton prices last season caused a further shift to manmade fibers.

WORLD COTTON STOCKS

World carryover of cotton on August 1, 1972, totaled 21.3 million bales, an increase of over a million bales from the low level of a year earlier. Another small crop in the United States in 1971-72 reduced the carryover to 3.4 million bales from 4.3 million on August 1, 1971. However, unusually large crops in a number of major foreign producing countries in 1971-72 boosted foreign carryover on August 1, 1972, to a record high of 17.9 million bales, compared with 15.8 million one year earlier. World stocks are likely to increase further in 1972-73, especially in the United States.

Foreign Stocks Increase

Cotton stocks in foreign countries increased 2.1 million bales during the 1971-72 season. About three-fourths of the increase was in non-Communist countries. Beginning stocks were particularly high in those countries which produced big crops in 1971-72. In net exporting countries, this included Brazil, Pakistan, and Turkey. In net importing countries all of the increase in stocks during 1971-72 was accounted for by India as a result of its record cotton crop last year. Most other net importing countries reduced stocks to a relatively low level during the 1971-72 season. A record crop in the USSR in 1971-72 served to boost stocks there. Total stocks in Communist countries on August 1, 1972, are placed at 4.3 million bales compared with 3.8 million a year earlier.

Foreign stocks may increase around 1 million bales in the current season. The low beginning stock level in non-Communist net importing countries would suggest some stock rebuilding this season. Moreover, further increases in production in several major net exporting countries are likely to add to carryover stocks in those countries. Stocks in the USSR may also rise as a result of another record crop now being harvested in that country.

U.S. Stocks Restored

Carryover of cotton in the United States at the beginning of the current season was only 3.4 million bales, the lowest since 1952, and only one-fifth the size of the record carryover of 16.9 million bales in 1966. The stock depletion in the United States resulted from sharp reductions in production during recent years. Less than 300,000 bales of the carryover

was in Commodity Credit Corporation stocks on August 1, 1972.

Supply and distribution estimates indicate that the U.S. carryover at the end of the current season may total around 5.6 million bales, an increase of over 2 million.

WORLD COTTON TRADE

World cotton exports this season are presently forecast as just over 19 million bales. This is a million bales higher than the former record reached in 1971-72.

The larger crop in the United States will provide ample supplies of most grades and staples of cotton for export and U.S. exports are expected to increase by 400,000 or more from the 3.4 million bales exported in 1971-72. However, strong competition is anticipated from foreign exporting countries, particularly non-Communist countries.

Foreign Exports May Increase

Cotton exports by foreign countries may total over 15 million bales in the current season, compared with the record 14.7 million a year earlier. Foreign non-Communist countries may export around 13 million bales, an increase of 800,000 from 1971-72. Among the countries where larger shipments are indicated are Argentina, Colombia, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey. Reduced exports are likely for Brazil, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

Exports from the USSR are placed at 2.7 million bales, up from 2.6 million last season. In recent years, between 70 and 80 percent of the USSR's cotton exports have gone to Eastern Europe (excluding Yugoslavia). Major non-Communist markets are Western European countries and Japan. In addition to being a major exporter of cotton, the USSR also imports large volume of cotton, especially from Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Iran, Turkey, and Greece. Net imports of cotton by Communist countries from non-Communist countries amounted to around 1.6 million bales in 1971-72. It is expected that the net import balance will be about the same in the current season.

U.S. Exports To Be Higher

U.S. exports for the 1972-73 season are now placed at 3.8 million bales, up from 3.4 million in the previous year. The U.S. supply situation in the current season contrasts sharply with last year's when exports were limited by inadequate supplies. Except for possibly some high grades, supplies of U.S. cotton are

available in all qualities to supply the demand. The main restraint on exports will be foreign competition.

The tight supply situation in 1971-72 has continued to influence U.S. cotton exports in the early months of the current season. In the first 2 months (August-September) exports totaled only 140,000 running bales compared with 473,000 bales in the same period in 1971. As the new crop arrives on the market in volume beginning in October and November, the rate of exportation is expected to increase sharply. Ginning of the current crop through October totaled 4.6 million bales compared with 4.2 million by the same date in 1971.

WORLD COTTON PRICES

Prices for upland cotton on world markets by late August were about one-fourth lower than the unusually high levels reached early in the current year, having declined almost steadily since January under the weight of record supplies of cotton in foreign countries and a prospective large increase in U.S. production in 1972-73.

Since late August, however, rains in several important exporting countries have damaged crops both in quality and quantity and this has arrested falling cotton values. Prices for the higher qualities on foreign markets have actually risen significantly since mid-September and prices for the lower qualities have strengthened moderately. The Liverpool quotation for U.S. SM 1-1/16" on November 9 was 35.65 (nominal) cents per pound, about 30 points above comparable foreign growths. U.S. M-1" in Liverpool was quoted at 32.25 cents, somewhat higher than comparable foreign growths. The price spread between the better qualities and the medium and lower qualities widened as first prices for the better qualities fell slower than for other qualities. Since late August prices for the better qualities have risen fastest.

The current price levels compare with Liverpool prices of more than 40 cents per pound in January and February and around 25 and 28 cents, respectively, for M-1" and SM 1-1/16" in the early months of the 1969-70 season when the long uptrend in upland cotton prices began.

Prices for extra long staple cotton on world markets are slightly lower than at the same time in 1971.

MANMADE FIBER PRODUCTION

In calendar 1971, world production of manmade fibers totaled 21.5 billion pounds, 11 percent over the previous year's level. Of this, 7.6 billion pounds were cellulosic fibers, 13.0 billion were noncellulosic fibers, and 900 million were textile glass fibers.

Reversing the trend of the previous year, production increases were registered for cellulosic staple fiber and high tenacity cellulosic filament, but regular cellulosic filament yarn production was off. Cellulosic staple fiber at 4.5 billion pounds represented one-fifth of total manmade fiber production.

All types of noncellulosics showed substantial production increases over 1970 levels. Filament totaled 6.7 billion pounds, 21 percent over the 1970 level, while staple reached 6.3 billion, 17 percent over the previous year. Textile glass fiber production, also set a new record. Polyester production at about 4.7 billion pounds in 1971 was approximately equal to nylon output for the first time. Nylon was largely filament, while about half of the polyester produced was in staple form. Of the various manmade fibers, polyester has had the highest growth rate in recent years, expanding over fourfold since 1965.

Developed countries accounted for the major portion of total world production of manmade fibers in 1971 as in 1970. The United States, largest single producer of manmade fibers, totaled 6.2 billion pounds, up 13 percent; Japan followed with 3.8 billion, up 9 percent; West Germany, 1.7 billion, up 9 percent; Italy with 1.1 billion, up 16 percent; and France with 800 million up 11 percent. Even though some of the major manmade fiber producing countries reduced cellulosic fiber production, they all continued to expand production of noncellulosic fibers. The newer producing countries in the Communist Bloc, South America, and especially Asia, continued to expand production of both cellulosic and noncellulosic fibers. There is little or no production of manmade fibers in Africa, except in Egypt and South Africa.

COTTON: SUPPLY AND DEMAND, PRINCIPAL IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1970-71 1/

(In thousands of bales of 480 pounds net)									
Importing countries year beginning Aug. 1	Beginning stocks 2/	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed 3/	Exports and/or Reexports	Ending stocks 2/	Total distri- bution
Western Hemisphere:									
Canada.....	46	---	340	386	345	---	---	41	386
Chile.....	17	---	140	157	138	---	---	19	157
Ecuador.....	4	20	10	34	30	---	---	4	34
Uruguay.....	4	1	29	34	30	---	---	4	34
Venezuela.....	18	56	22	96	80	---	---	16	96
Other.....	10	62	12	84	47	---	9	28	84
Total.....	99	139	553	791	670	---	9	112	791
Western Europe:									
Austria.....	17	---	112	129	107	---	---	22	129
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	68	---	305	373	305	---	5	63	373
Denmark.....	4	---	14	18	14	---	---	4	18
Finland.....	74	---	62	136	64	---	---	72	136
France.....	204	---	1,039	1,243	1,090	---	20	133	1,243
Germany, West.....	382	---	1,084	1,466	1,052	---	70	344	1,466
Ireland.....	5	---	22	27	20	---	---	7	27
Italy.....	384	5	816	1,205	928	---	---	277	1,205
Netherlands.....	26	---	279	305	250	---	4	51	305
Norway.....	3	---	13	16	15	---	---	1	16
Portugal.....	96	---	392	488	427	---	---	61	488
Spain.....	214	240	260	714	555	---	---	159	714
Sweden.....	49	---	53	102	53	1	5	43	102
Switzerland.....	135	---	198	333	196	4	3	130	333
United Kingdom.....	193	---	743	936	728	---	---	208	936
Yugoslavia.....	75	19	458	552	413	---	---	139	552
Total.....	1,929	264	5,850	8,043	6,217	5	107	1,714	8,043
Asia:									
China, Rep of (Taiwan).....	292	5	735	1,032	700	---	---	332	1,032
Hong Kong.....	199	---	833	1,032	775	---	---	257	1,032
India.....	1,942	4,650	745	7,337	5,250	20	137	1,930	7,337
Japan.....	915	---	3,669	4,584	3,205	---	---	1,379	4,584
Korea, Rep. of.....	80	21	557	658	550	---	---	108	658
Philippines.....	28	---	147	175	165	---	---	10	175
Thailand.....	36	55	212	303	253	18	2	30	303
Other.....	90	6	390	486	403	---	---	83	486
Total.....	3,582	4,737	7,288	15,607	11,301	38	139	4,129	15,607
Africa:									
Ethiopia.....	5	25	17	47	45	---	---	2	47
Morocco.....	12	29	35	76	40	---	24	12	76
South Africa, Rep. of.....	45	70	156	271	235	---	10	26	271
Other.....	35	36	71	142	98	---	3	41	142
Total.....	97	160	279	536	418	---	37	81	536
Oceania:									
Australia.....	122	87	38	247	132	---	19	96	247
Total.....	122	87	38	247	132	---	19	96	247
Foreign non-Communist total.....	5,829	5,387	14,008	25,224	18,738	43	311	6,132	25,224
Communist:									
Bulgaria.....	63	55	275	393	350	---	---	43	393
China--Mainland.....	780	7,700	400	8,880	8,000	---	---	880	8,880
Cuba.....	10	10	80	100	90	---	---	10	100
Czechoslovakia.....	50	---	525	575	525	---	---	50	575
Germany, East.....	80	---	460	540	460	---	---	80	540
Hungary.....	80	---	350	430	350	---	---	80	430
Poland--Danzig.....	230	---	772	1,002	700	---	---	302	1,002
Romania.....	95	---	340	435	360	---	---	75	435
Other.....	33	43	93	169	140	---	---	29	169
Total.....	1,421	7,808	3,295	12,524	10,975	---	---	1,549	12,524
Total importing countries.....	7,250	13,195	17,303	37,748	29,713	43	311	7,681	37,748

COTTON: SUPPLY AND DEMAND, PRINCIPAL IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1970-71 1/

(In thousands of bales of 480 pounds net)									
Exporting countries, year beginning Aug. 1	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Consumption	Destroyed 2/	Exports and/or Reexports	Ending stocks	Total distri- bution
Western Hemisphere:									
Argentina.....	674	385	37	1,096	480	10	209	397	1,096
Brazil.....	1,483	2,250	5	3,738	1,350	25	1,011	1,352	3,738
Colombia.....	168	540	7	715	330	10	225	150	715
El Salvador.....	41	250	5	296	54	---	223	19	296
Guatemala.....	2	250	3	255	34	---	220	1	255
Honduras.....	9	9	3	21	8	---	12	1	21
Mexico.....	524	1,450	6	1,980	670	15	760	535	1,980
Nicaragua.....	32	345	---	377	20	---	357	---	377
Paraguay.....	22	30	---	52	18	---	28	6	52
Peru.....	337	380	---	717	100	---	260	357	717
Other.....	1	1	4	6	4	---	1	1	6
Total.....	3,223	5,820	70	9,253	3,068	60	3,306	2,819	9,253
Africa:									
Angola.....	70	140	---	210	10	---	120	80	210
Cameroon.....	38	60	---	98	---	---	90	8	98
Central African Republic.....	58	100	---	158	2	---	110	46	158
Chad.....	32	150	---	182	1	---	150	31	182
Egypt 3/.....	474	2,335	---	2,809	900	---	1,450	459	2,809
French West Africa.....	21	286	20	327	80	---	212	35	327
Kenya.....	10	28	---	38	7	---	28	3	38
Malawi.....	13	30	---	43	15	---	20	8	43
Mozambique.....	104	180	---	284	27	---	177	80	284
Nigeria.....	268	180	---	448	175	9	191	73	448
Rhodesia.....	45	240	---	285	75	---	150	60	285
Sudan.....	747	1,060	---	1,807	90	---	1,049	668	1,807
Tanzania.....	43	290	---	333	28	---	304	1	333
Uganda.....	134	345	---	479	60	---	313	106	479
Zaire 4/.....	37	96	---	133	60	---	50	23	133
Zambia.....	4	8	---	12	10	---	---	2	12
Total.....	2,098	5,528	20	7,646	1,540	9	4,414	1,683	7,646
Asia:									
Afghanistan.....	16	120	---	136	65	---	60	11	136
Burma.....	4	65	---	69	60	---	---	9	69
Iran.....	102	707	---	809	275	5	494	35	809
Israel.....	41	160	6	207	105	---	91	11	207
Pakistan.....	799	2,425	40	3,264	2,100	40	473	651	3,264
Syria.....	72	685	---	757	130	---	615	12	757
Turkey.....	367	1,835	---	2,202	825	23	1,079	275	2,202
Other.....	27	87	---	114	49	---	42	23	114
Total.....	1,428	6,084	46	7,558	3,609	68	2,854	1,027	7,558
Western Europe:									
Greece.....	148	505	52	705	240	5	328	132	705
Total.....	148	505	52	705	240	5	328	132	705
Foreign non-Communist Total.....	6,967	18,007	188	25,162	8,457	142	10,902	5,661	25,162
United States.....	5,790	5/ 10,352	6/ 37	7/ 16,179	8,123	---	3,897	4,286	7/ 16,306
USSR.....	1,300	10,800	1,000	13,100	8,300	---	2,500	2,300	13,100
Total exporting countries.....	14,057	39,159	1,225	7/ 54,441	24,880	142	17,299	12,247	7/ 54,568
Afloat.....	200	---	---	200	---	---	---	200	200
World total.....	21,307	52,354	18,528	189	54,593	185	17,610	19,928	7/ 92,316
Foreign non-Communist total.....	12,796	23,394	14,196	50,386	27,195	185	11,213	11,793	50,386
Communist total.....	2,721	18,608	4,295	25,624	19,275	---	2,500	3,849	25,624

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes cotton unaccounted for.

3/ United Arab Republic prior to Nov. 5, 1971.

4/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 5, 1971.

5/ Ginning in season of 10,312,000 bales plus 40,000 bales city crop.

6/ Imports for consumption.

7/ Distribution exceeds supply by 127,000 because of unbalance in U.S.

COTTON: SUPPLY AND DEMAND, PRINCIPAL IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1971-72 1/

(In thousands of bales of 480 pounds net)

Importing countries year beginning Aug. 1	Beginning stocks 2/	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed 3/	Exports and/or Reexports	Ending stocks 2/	Total distri- bution
Western Hemisphere:									
Canada.....	41	---	354	395	335	---	---	60	395
Chile.....	19	---	150	169	130	---	---	39	169
Ecuador.....	4	25	15	44	35	---	---	9	44
Uruguay.....	4	1	22	27	24	---	---	3	27
Venezuela.....	16	60	16	92	76	---	---	16	92
Other.....	28	83	12	123	48	---	52	23	123
Total.....	112	169	569	850	648	---	52	150	850
Western Europe:									
Austria.....	22	---	103	125	106	---	---	19	125
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	63	---	279	342	285	---	---	57	342
Denmark.....	4	---	16	20	15	---	---	5	20
Finland.....	72	---	65	137	62	---	---	75	137
France.....	133	---	1,066	1,199	1,075	---	---	124	1,199
Germany, West.....	344	---	1,105	1,449	1,050	---	48	351	1,449
Ireland.....	7	---	20	27	20	---	---	7	27
Italy.....	277	5	900	1,182	900	---	---	282	1,182
Netherlands.....	51	---	218	269	240	---	4	25	269
Norway.....	1	---	13	14	13	---	---	1	14
Portugal.....	61	---	450	511	450	---	---	61	511
Spain.....	159	180	436	775	580	---	10	185	775
Sweden.....	43	---	31	74	42	---	5	27	74
Switzerland.....	130	---	196	326	200	6	3	117	326
United Kingdom.....	208	---	591	799	650	---	---	149	799
Yugoslavia.....	139	16	320	475	410	---	---	65	475
Total.....	1,714	201	5,809	7,724	6,098	6	70	1,550	7,724
Asia:									
China, Rep. of (Taiwan).....	332	5	575	912	660	---	---	252	912
Hong Kong.....	257	---	603	860	725	---	---	135	860
India.....	1,930	5,900	600	8,430	5,500	10	225	2,695	8,430
Japan.....	1,379	---	3,555	4,934	3,370	---	---	1,564	4,934
Korea, Rep. of.....	108	20	523	651	550	---	---	101	651
Philippines.....	10	---	156	166	155	---	---	11	166
Thailand.....	30	125	150	305	275	---	---	30	305
Other.....	83	16	691	790	702	---	---	88	790
Total.....	4,129	6,066	6,853	17,048	11,937	10	225	4,876	17,048
Africa:									
Ethiopia.....	2	25	20	47	45	---	---	2	47
Morocco.....	12	37	38	87	42	---	27	18	87
South Africa, Rep. of.....	26	70	150	246	235	---	5	6	246
Other.....	41	36	74	151	109	---	3	39	151
Total.....	81	168	282	531	431	---	35	65	531
Oceania:									
Australia.....	96	197	35	328	132	7	10	179	328
Total.....	96	197	35	328	132	7	10	179	328
Foreign non-Communist total.....	6,132	6,801	13,548	26,481	19,246	23	392	6,820	26,481
Communist:									
Bulgaria.....	43	75	300	418	360	---	---	58	418
China-Mainland.....	880	7,500	600	8,980	8,000	---	---	980	8,980
Cuba.....	10	10	80	100	90	---	---	10	100
Czechoslovakia.....	50	---	525	575	525	---	---	50	575
Germany, East.....	80	---	460	540	460	---	---	80	540
Hungary.....	80	---	350	430	350	---	---	80	430
Poland--Danzig.....	302	---	700	1,002	750	---	---	252	1,002
Romania.....	75	---	360	435	360	---	---	75	435
Other.....	29	43	92	164	135	---	---	29	164
Total.....	1,549	7,628	3,467	12,644	11,030	---	---	1,614	12,644
Total importing countries.....	7,681	14,429	17,015	39,125	30,276	23	392	8,434	39,125

COTTON: SUPPLY AND DEMAND, PRINCIPAL IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1971-72 1/

(In thousands of bales of 480 pounds net)

Exporting countries, year beginning Aug. 1	: Beginning : stocks	: Production	: Imports	: Total : supply	: Consumption	: Destroyed : 2/	: Exports : and/or : Reexports	: Ending : stocks	: Total : distri- : bution
Western Hemisphere:									
Argentina.....	397	410	135	942	490	10	1	441	942
Brazil.....	1,352	3,100	---	4,452	1,375	---	1,500	1,577	4,452
Colombia.....	150	585	4	739	350	6	250	133	739
El Salvador.....	19	315	1	335	58	---	250	27	335
Guatemala.....	1	370	6	377	40	---	300	37	377
Honduras.....	1	10	---	11	5	---	5	1	11
Mexico.....	535	1,710	2	2,247	710	15	1,000	522	2,247
Nicaragua.....	---	460	---	460	22	---	420	18	460
Paraguay.....	6	60	---	66	18	---	15	33	66
Peru.....	357	350	---	707	125	---	260	322	707
Other.....	1	1	6	8	7	---	---	1	8
Total.....	2,819	7,371	154	10,344	3,200	31	4,001	3,112	10,344
Africa:									
Angola.....	80	135	---	215	10	---	125	80	215
Cameroon.....	8	70	---	78	---	---	70	8	78
Central African Republic.....	46	90	---	136	2	---	90	44	136
Chad.....	31	175	---	206	1	---	175	30	206
Egypt 3/.....	459	2,300	---	2,759	925	---	1,400	434	2,759
French West Africa.....	35	360	15	410	85	---	300	25	410
Kenya.....	3	21	---	24	7	---	15	7	24
Malawi.....	8	35	---	43	16	---	20	7	43
Mozambique.....	80	225	---	305	30	---	200	75	305
Nigeria.....	73	175	---	248	165	---	20	63	248
Rhodesia.....	60	240	---	300	80	---	150	70	300
Sudan.....	668	1,000	---	1,668	90	---	1,000	578	1,668
Tanzania.....	1	300	---	301	35	---	200	66	301
Uganda.....	106	345	---	451	65	---	270	116	451
Zaire 4/.....	23	96	---	119	65	---	30	24	119
Zambia.....	2	16	---	18	12	---	---	6	18
Total.....	1,683	5,583	15	7,281	1,588	---	4,065	1,628	7,281
Asia:									
Afghanistan.....	11	110	---	121	70	---	40	11	121
Burma.....	9	65	---	74	65	---	---	9	74
Iran.....	35	680	---	715	290	---	400	25	715
Israel.....	11	170	6	187	105	---	65	17	187
Pakistan.....	651	3,350	7	4,008	2,000	22	1,008	978	4,008
Syria.....	12	740	---	752	135	---	546	71	752
Turkey.....	275	2,400	---	2,675	875	25	1,166	609	2,675
Other.....	23	85	12	120	56	---	40	24	120
Total.....	1,027	7,600	25	8,652	3,596	47	3,265	1,744	8,652
Western Europe:									
Creece.....	132	530	80	742	275	10	345	112	742
Total.....	132	530	80	742	275	10	345	112	742
Foreign non-Communist total.....	5,661	21,084	274	27,019	8,659	88	11,676	6,596	27,019
United States.....	4,286	5/ 10,430	6/ 72	7/ 14,788	8,174	---	3,363	3,391	14,928
USSR.....	2,300	11,100	700	14,100	8,800	---	2,600	2,700	14,100
Total exporting countries.....	12,247	42,614	1,046	7/ 55,907	25,633	88	17,639	12,687	56,047
Afloat.....	200	---	---	2/ 200	---	---	---	200	200
World Total.....	19,928	57,043	18,061	7/ 95,032	55,909	111	18,031	21,121	95,172
Foreign non-Communist total.....	11,793	27,885	13,822	53,500	27,905	111	12,068	13,416	53,500
Communist total.....	3,849	18,728	4,167	26,744	19,830	---	2,600	4,314	26,744

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes cotton unaccounted for

3/ United Arab Republic prior to Nov. 5, 1971.

4/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 5, 1971.

5/ Ginning in season of 10,389,000 bales, plus 41,000 bales city crop.

6/ Imports for consumption.

7/ Distribution exceeds supply by 140,000 bales because of unbalance in U.S.

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FC-30-72
December 1972

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS HIGHER IN OCTOBER

U.S. cotton exports totaled 191,000 running bales in October, up from 82,000 in September, and near the 195,000 bales exported in October 1971. Shipments for the first 3 months (August-October) of the 1972-73 season were 331,000 bales, or approximately half the amount exported in the same period last year. Low beginning cotton stocks curtailed U.S. exports early in the season, but with the availability of the new crop, export movement is expected to be higher during the remainder of the season. Total cotton exports in 1972-73 are officially estimated at

3.8 million running bales, compared with 3.2 million last year. However, only 30,000 bales have been exported to European destinations this season, compared with 146,000 in the same period in 1971. About 300,000 bales have gone to non-European locations, or 58 percent as much as in the first 3 months of 1971. So far in the current season, 97,000 bales have been exported to Korea, 40,000 bales to Canada, and 25,000 bales or less each to other destinations.

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FC 30-72

U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64
ANNUAL 1968-71

Destination	(In thousands of running bales)				
	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	Average : 1960-64 :	1970 :	1971 :	August-October 1971 :	1972 :
Austria.....	23	0	(1/)	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	46	41	20	1
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	4	3	(1/)
Finland.....	17	2	3	0	(1/)
France.....	319	60	35	7	4
Germany, West.....	269	65	77	25	11
Italy.....	345	57	121	26	4
Netherlands.....	110	34	30	8	(1/)
Norway.....	13	3	3	(1/)	1
Poland.....	125	0	38	0	1
Portugal.....	21	5	18	2	0
Romania.....	2	57	44	0	0
Spain.....	74	19	38	18	(1/)
Sweden.....	81	29	11	2	1
Switzerland.....	74	33	32	5	4
United Kingdom.....	244	95	63	25	2
Yugoslavia.....	112	2	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	20	13	5	1
Total Europe.....	1,979	527	571	146	30
Algeria.....	9	32	13	0	0
Australia.....	61	7	5	3	0
Bolivia.....	7	0	(1/)	(1/)	0
Canada.....	353	292	312	84	40
Chile.....	18	2	1	(1/)	0
Ethiopia.....	9	3	0	0	0
Ghana.....	1	43	19	0	0
Hong Kong.....	148	193	48	14	14
India.....	314	210	101	18	(1/)
Indonesia.....	40	193	227	27	24
Israel.....	15	2	0	0	(1/)
Jamaica.....	4	3	3	1	0
Japan.....	1,192	841	726	90	23
Korea, Republic of.....	261	491	489	151	97
Malaysia.....	1	11	8	1	1
Morocco.....	12	23	23	9	1
Pakistan.....	14	6	2	2	(1/)
Philippines.....	123	137	127	36	15
Singapore.....	1	11	5	0	0
South Africa.....	41	19	8	1	1
Taiwan.....	209	406	288	30	16
Thailand.....	34	142	109	19	9
Tunisia.....	2	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	9	2	2	(1/)
Vietnam, South.....	46	112	109	25	19
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	22	33	9	41
Total.....	4,924	3,737	3,229	668	331

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

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FC 31-72
December 1972

CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Eleven Public Law 480 purchase authorizations for U.S. raw cotton were active as of November 30, 1972. Purchases under Korean authorization 24-743 were completed in November, and the cotton has been exported or booked for export. Purchases under Indonesian authorization 34-784 were completed in October.

The active authorizations provide \$62.6 million for the purchase of about 415,000 bales of cotton. Approximately 385,000 bales were registered for sale under these authorizations, and nearly 168,000 bales were exported or booked for export through November 30. The final contracting date for Ghana's authorization has been extended to December 31, 1972, and delivery may be made through January

31, 1973. The final contracting date for Vietnamese authorization 45-721 has been extended to January 31, 1973, and delivery may be made through March 31, 1973.

A new authorization was issued to the Philippines on November 16 for a total of \$1,885,000, or approximately 14,500 bales of cotton. This authorization reprograms unused funds from purchase authorization 42-710 which expires on December 31, 1972. Remaining unused funds from that authorization (\$355,000) are available for programming under the sales agreement with the Philippines dated May 4, 1972. The total quantity of cotton authorized for export during or extended into fiscal 1973 amounts to approximately 466,000 bales.

CORRECTION: The circular number for WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND DEMAND AND OUTLOOK, 1972-73, should be FC-29-72 instead of FC-29-73.

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FC 31-72

COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT EXPORTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, FISCAL 1972-73 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1972

Item	Purchase authorization		Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization		Sales registered	Exported or booked for export		Final Contracting Delivery	
	Date issued	Number 1/		purchase	authorization		registered	for export	Contracting	Delivery
				<u>Dollars</u>		<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>		
<u>Raw cotton: 2/</u>										
China (Taiwan).....	9-1-72	37-310	4,750,000		32,800	21,098	2,495	1-31-73	3-31-73	
Ghana.....	9-11-72	72-731	2,170,000		14,000	14,701	----	12-31-72	1-31-73	
Khmer (Cambodia).....	8-25-72	78-709	2,142,000		14,000	15,803	----	10-31-72	12-31-72	
Korea.....	7-28-72	24-743	4,125,000		25,000	27,461	25,077	9-15-72	11-15-72	
Korea.....	9-8-72	24-744	9,000,000		60,000	68,534	49,515	10-31-72	12-31-72	
Korea.....	10-13-72	24-747	10,875,000		77,000	71,825	26,384	11-15-72	12-31-72	
Indonesia.....	7-6-72	34-784	4,125,000		25,000	24,888	23,773	8-15-72	10-15-72	
Indonesia.....	9-14-72	34-788	9,300,000		60,000	71,758	54,190	10-31-72	12-31-72	
Indonesia.....	10-13-72	34-793	10,475,000		73,000	73,202	----	11-15-72	12-31-72	
Philippines.....	8-25-72	42-710	1,260,000		10,500	10,494	5,588	10-31-72	12-31-72	
Philippines.....	11-16-72	42-715	1,885,000		14,500	----	----	12-15-72	1-31-73	
Vietnam.....	4-20-72	45-705	5,900,000		30,000	37,148	29,637	10-31-72	12-31-72	
Vietnam.....	9-1-72	45-721	4,860,000		30,000	----	----	1-31-73	3-31-73	
Total			70,867,000		465,800	436,912	216,659			
<u>Agreement signed but no PA's issued:</u>										
Cambodia.....	1-13-72		2,458,000		13,600	----	----	----	----	
Philippines.....	5-4-72		12,155,000		65,000	----	----	----	----	
Vietnam.....	8-29-72		18,440,000		122,000	----	----	----	----	
<u>Cotton products:</u>										
Cambodia (cotton yarn).....	7-27-72	78-709	6,442,000		7,500,000 lb.	----	----	12-31-72	6-30-73	
Ghana (gray cotton cloth).....	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000		5,000,000 yds.	----	----	12-31-72	6-30-73	
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	9-13-72	34-787	1,890,000		2,000,000 lb.	810,000	----	10-31-72	12-31-72	

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate current identification; 1-399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500-599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700-799 sales for convertible local currency. 2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

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WORLD COTTON TRADE
TO RISE IN 1972-73

FC-32-72
December 1972

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JAN 1973

FC-32-72

December 1972

PROCUREMENT SECTION
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WORLD COTTON TRADE
TO RISE IN 1972-73

Summary

World cotton exports in 1972-73 (August-July) are presently expected to be around 19 million bales (480 lb. net), or a million bales above the previous record of 18.1 million last season. Cotton exports by foreign countries are likely to be around 15 million bales compared with 14.7 million in 1971-72. U.S. exports are forecast at 4 million bales, up from 3.4 million last season.

Inclement weather in several major cotton producing countries during the current harvesting season reduced production and lowered qualities. As a result, world prices which had trended downward since last January were turned around in September and sent soaring. Despite the weather loss, world cotton supplies may exceed 81 million bales in the current season, up 4 million from 1971-72 and the highest ever recorded. The supply is a product of record world production, now estimated around 60 million bales, and increased carryover stock in foreign producing countries. World consumption is forecast at 57 million bales, compared with 56 million in 1971-72. All of the increase is expected to be in foreign countries.

Foreign Exportable Supply

The foreign supply of cotton available for export (production plus beginning season carryover less consumption and necessary carryout) may increase by only around 0.5 million bales in 1972-73 from the record level reached last year. Beginning stocks in some net-exporting countries were at high levels following the harvest of unusually large crops in 1971-72. In foreign non-Communist net-exporting countries, stocks on August 1, 1972, were estimated around 6.6 million bales. While this was below the alltime record 7.1 million bales at the beginning of the 1969-70 season, it nevertheless was nearly a million bales more than at the beginning of 1971-72. Stocks were especially high in Brazil, Pakistan, and Turkey at the beginning of this season. Stocks in the USSR also were probably higher than normal as a result of the record crop harvested there in 1971-72.

Cotton production in foreign countries will likely total slightly less than the record 46.6 million bales in 1971-72. In non-Communist foreign countries, production may amount to about 27.5 million bales, compared with around 28 million in 1971-72. Cotton output is expected to be significantly higher season in Argentina, Colombia, Iran, and Pakistan. However, these increases will be more than offset by declines in Central America, Mexico, Brazil, Angola, Uganda, and India. Production in Turkey has been severely damaged by rains during harvest but may still be around last season's record level. The USSR crop is expected to slightly exceed the record 1971-72 outturn of 11.1 million bales.

Foreign exports of cotton may exceed last season's shipments of 14.7 million bales only slightly. Most of the increase in exportable supplies is in two countries--Pakistan and Turkey. Record crops in each of those countries combined with large carryovers from their big crops in 1971-72 will provide supplies to support higher exports in the current season. Pakistan which exported around 1 million bales in 1971-72 could export as much as 1.4 million this season. Turkey's exports may increase to 1.4 million bales this season from around 1.2 million in 1971-72. On the other hand, Brazil, Mexico, El Salvador, Egypt, and Sudan may each ship less than in the preceding year by 100,000 bales or more.

Exports by the USSR are placed at 2.7 million bales in 1972-73, a modest increase from 2.6 million last year.

Foreign Import Demand

Demand for raw cotton in foreign-importing countries is expected to be relatively strong in 1972-73. Mill use of cotton which picked up during the 1971-72 season in several foreign-importing countries is continuing to increase this season, despite unrelenting competition from manmade fibers. The higher mill activity coupled with low beginning stocks in many net-importing countries should assure good import demand for cotton throughout the 1972-73 season.

Cotton consumption totaled over 19 million bales in non-Communist net-importing countries last season or 3 percent more than in 1970-71. Earlier indications are that consumption by these countries could increase by 2 to 3 percent this season. Several West European countries may use marginally more cotton than a year ago. Prospects are best in Italy where demand in the domestic and export markets is expanding and textile pipelines are low. Mill use of cotton in Italy could reach 1 million bales in 1972-73 compared with 900,000 last year. Consumption of cotton is continuing to expand at above average rates in Portugal and Spain. In France and West Germany, cotton use is expected to be maintained at about 1971-72 levels.

In the Far East, increases in cotton consumption are expected in Hong Kong, India, Korea, Taiwan, and Indonesia. Japan will probably maintain consumption around the high level of last season.

Except for the major exceptions of India and Japan, most non-Communist net-importing countries begin the 1972-73 season with unusually low cotton stocks. Therefore, most of those countries will, at least, have to import at the level of mill use. Actually, many of the net-importing countries are expected to increase raw cotton stocks this season because of the tight supply situations for the higher qualities, which has caused world prices of cotton to rise during the current season. Also, uncertainty with respect to next year's harvest may influence importing countries to add to their stocks during 1972-73.

Non-Communist net-importing countries, as a group, may import nearly a million bales more cotton than in 1971-72. Purchases are likely to equal or exceed levels of a year ago in most countries except India and Spain. Imports by India may be lower because of large beginning stocks from the record cotton crop in 1971-72. Spain could import less because of higher than usual beginning stocks as a result of large imports last year. Countries where significant increases are expected include Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Taiwan, and Yugoslavia.

Imports of cotton by Communist countries totaled around 4.2 million bales in 1971-72. These purchases could be higher in the current season. The Peoples' Republic of China in particular has stepped up activity in Western markets this year, adding a number of new suppliers to its traditional ones.

U.S. Cotton Exports

U.S. exports of cotton for the 1972-73 season are placed at 4 million bales, up from 3.4 million last year. If reached, this level of shipments will be the largest in 5 years. A larger crop than in several recent years has put U.S. exporters in a good supply position this season. Whereas U.S. exports were limited by inadequate supplies in 1971-72; except for the higher grades, supplies of U.S. cotton are available this year in all qualities to satisfy demand. Even the cotton which was reduced in grade by excessive rains during harvest possesses excellent spinning characteristics because of nearly ideal growing conditions prior to harvest. Further, in favor of U.S. cotton exports, production is lower this year in a number of foreign countries, such as Brazil, Nicaragua, and Mexico, whose cotton competes with U.S. cotton for foreign markets. In the Middle East the crops were reduced significantly in both quantity and quality.

Cotton ginned prior to December 1 totaled 9.3 million bales or 72 percent of the prospective crop. A record high, 44 percent of the crop ginned was of staple length 1-1/16 inches, and this length and longer represented more than four-fifths of ginnings through November 30. Middling and higher white grades accounted for the smallest proportion of ginnings on record, only 11 percent. Conversely, the white grades below Middling accounted for

a record high proportion of ginning through November 30, 67 percent. Fiber test results show that this season's ginnings contained large proportions of desirable micronaire and high strength Upland cotton. Cotton with a micronaire reading in the 3.5 to 4.9 range comprised 89 percent of ginnings, equaling last season's alltime high. Cotton testing 80,000 pounds per square inch and more represented 85 percent of the ginnings compared with 63 percent last year.

The tight U.S. supply situation in 1971-72 has influenced U.S. shipments for export in the early months of the current season. In the first 3 months (August-October) exports totaled only 331,000 bales, compared with 668,000 in those months of 1971. The rate of exportation is expected to increase sharply as the new crop becomes available in volume.

TABLE 1.--COTTON: WORLD EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1964-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1							
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^{1/}
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
North America:								
El Salvador.....	255	248	123	116	107	201	223	250
Guatemala.....	282	353	298	269	357	212	220	300
Mexico.....	1,616	2,127	1,392	1,239	1,631	1,227	760	1,000
Nicaragua.....	571	524	427	429	452	271	364	416
United States.....	4,195	3,035	4,832	4,361	2,825	2,878	3,897	3,385
Other.....	60	68	56	51	27	24	22	57
Total.....	6,979	6,355	7,128	6,465	5,399	4,813	5,486	5,408
South America:								
Argentina.....	1	34	127	25	1	56	209	1
Brazil.....	1,040	937	1,014	836	1,765	1,933	1,011	1,500
Colombia.....	52	42	83	154	295	223	225	250
Paraguay.....	41	39	23	22	28	53	28	15
Peru.....	468	518	381	283	376	344	260	255
Total.....	1,602	1,570	1,628	1,320	2,465	2,609	1,733	2,021
Europe:								
Albania.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece.....	167	192	222	309	180	296	328	327
Spain.....	20	15	30	60	0	10	0	10
Total.....	193	207	252	369	180	306	328	337
USSR (Europe & Asia)....	2,000	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,200	2,200	2,500	2,600
Africa:								
Angola.....	16	27	27	48	57	99	120	125
Central African Rep....	34	46	49	59	80	85	110	90
Chad.....	148	191	161	187	202	221	150	175
East Africa ^{2/}	595	611	721	549	457	643	645	485
Egypt.....	1,558	1,575	1,428	1,171	1,087	1,463	1,397	1,400
Mozambique.....	176	125	175	165	207	208	177	200
Nigeria.....	89	113	110	114	51	90	191	20
Sudan.....	471	570	682	794	848	1,081	1,049	990
Western Africa ^{3/}	113	160	175	203	294	326	302	370
Zaire ^{4/}	7	0	0	0	25	40	50	30
Others.....	62	73	73	75	94	197	207	205
Total.....	3,269	3,491	3,601	3,365	3,402	4,453	4,398	4,090
Asia:								
India.....	202	140	189	171	137	165	137	225
Iran.....	313	459	272	299	420	417	494	400
Iraq.....	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pakistan.....	485	492	558	887	606	393	473	1,008
Syria.....	726	712	577	491	549	594	615	546
Turkey.....	773	920	1,049	1,040	953	1,138	1,079	1,166
Other ^{5/}	222	194	170	162	143	248	204	145
Total.....	2,733	2,927	2,825	3,060	2,818	2,965	3,012	3,500
World Total.....	16,776	16,850	17,834	17,079	16,464	17,346	17,457	17,956

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. ^{3/} French West Africa prior to 1960.
^{4/} Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971. ^{5/} Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, and Mainland China.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared from official and trade statistics, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches, and other information.

TABLE 2.--UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1955-59 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning Aug. 1			
	1955-59	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	35	24	0	0	0	(1/)
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	165	124	30	19	48	44
Bulgaria.....	0	4	0	0	0	(1/)
Denmark.....	17	15	1	(1/)	(1/)	4
Finland.....	23	18	3	7	2	3
France.....	374	330	91	31	63	37
Germany, West.....	491	277	32	27	67	81
Ireland.....	4	4	(1/)	2	6	4
Italy.....	432	356	65	49	59	128
Netherlands.....	128	113	20	19	35	31
Norway.....	11	13	5	1	3	3
Poland.....	89	131	112	54	0	40
Portugal.....	29	22	9	2	5	18
Romania.....	0	2	0	49	59	47
Spain.....	180	76	5	4	20	40
Sweden.....	78	83	53	39	30	12
Switzerland.....	67	77	33	16	35	33
United Kingdom.....	546	251	49	39	98	66
Yugoslavia.....	113	117	56	0	2	0
Other Europe.....	14	7	7	0	16	11
Total Europe.....	2,796	2,044	571	358	548	602
Algeria.....	1	1	28	11	33	14
Argentina.....	0	(1/)	0	0	0	10
Australia.....	56	63	0	(1/)	8	5
Canada.....	229	369	116	191	310	331
Chile.....	36	19	(1/)	1	2	1
Colombia.....	34	3	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0
Cuba.....	27	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	4	9	9	1	3	0
Ghana.....	0	(1/)	18	28	45	20
Hong Kong.....	137	150	201	64	205	50
India.....	190	324	176	266	215	104
Indonesia.....	32	42	110	253	202	237
Israel.....	16	16	1	(1/)	2	0
Jamaica.....	3	4	2	2	3	3
Japan.....	1,198	1,216	557	652	878	761
Korea, Republic of.....	213	267	459	471	512	514
Morocco.....	11	12	19	30	24	24
Pakistan.....	14	14	1	17	6	3
Philippines.....	67	126	123	152	142	132
South Africa, Republic of.....	27	47	9	8	20	9
Taiwan (Formosa).....	157	211	264	198	419	299
Thailand.....	4	35	68	57	149	115
Tunisia.....	0	2	0	5	0	0
Zaire, Republic of 2/.....	0	6	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	2	8	(1/)	1	9	2
Vietnam 3/.....	2	47	64	102	117	113
Other countries.....	40	33	29	10	45	36
Total 480 lb. bales	5,296	5,068	2,825	2,878	3,897	3,385
Total running bales.....	5,100	4,924	2,731	2,768	3,737	3,229

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

3/ Indochina prior to 1958.

Source: From official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 3--ARGENTINA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1955-59 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning Aug 1			
	1955-59	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium and Luxemborug.....	6	22	0	3	32	0
France.....	3	11	0	1	8	0
Germany, West.....	1	11	0	0	11	0
Hong Kong.....	2	5	0	7	21	0
Italy.....	4	6	0	1	6	0
Japan.....	5	20	0	20	47	(1/)
Netherlands.....	1	8	1	2	6	(1/)
South Africa, Republic of.....	(1/)	2	0	3	14	0
Taiwan (Formosa).....	0	0	0	4	37	0
United Kingdom.....	4	17	0	9	13	0
Other countries.....	(1/)	3	0	6	14	1
Total.....	26	105	1	56	209	1

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Estadística Mensual de Exportación de Frutos del País (Buenos Aires), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 4.-- BRAZIL: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning Aug.			
	1950-54	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	1	1	50	0	1	66
Australia.....	10	5	0	0	12	6
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	14	54	107	120	40	44
Bulgaria.....	0	1	3	(2/)	1	0
Canada.....	4	(2/)	7	14	3	5
China, Mainland 3/.....	13	1	0	2	0	0
Czechoslovakia.....	5	2	0	0	2	0
France.....	70	74	136	121	27	50
Germany, East 4/.....	0	0	22	9	2	0
Germany, West.....	106	201	359	289	70	118
Hong Kong.....	26	86	97	179	94	39
Hungary.....	3	8	(2/)	0	0	0
Italy.....	43	17	120	118	26	56
Japan.....	130	127	297	423	302	228
Netherlands.....	26	101	126	115	56	71
Philippines.....	(2/)	5	1	2	0	0
Poland.....	6	6	1	0	0	27
Portugal.....	11	1	20	11	1	20
Romania.....	0	5	9	0	0	14
South Africa, Republic of.....	1	26	87	73	64	56
Spain.....	44	24	79	32	17	43
Sweden.....	13	6	2	14	20	9
Switzerland.....	2	5	8	5	2	4
Taiwan (Formosa).....	(2/)	8	58	185	173	70
Thailand.....	0	4	6	69	45	39
United Kingdom.....	150	81	81	59	15	40
United States.....	1	3	(2/)	0	0	2
Uruguay.....	9	2	9	12	12	15
USSR.....	0	85	37	3	0	0
Yugoslavia.....	9	5	7	2	(2/)	0
Other countries.....	28	6	26	76	26	91
Total.....	725	950	1,765	1,933	1,011	1,113

1/ Aug-May, estimate of Aug-July total is 1,500. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to Jan 1, 1953. 4/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952.

Source: Estadística do Comércio Exterior (Rio de Janeiro), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 5.--CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of destination	Calendar years					
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	3	2	(1/)	2	3	
France.....	39	43	52	50	31	
Germany, West.....	(1/)	(1/)	3	3	8	
Hong Kong.....	0	0	0	3	1	
Italy.....	1	(1/)	5	9	3	
Japan.....	0	4	1	5	12	
United Kingdom.....	1	4	5	5	2	
Yugoslavia.....	0	1	0	0	0	
Other countries.....	2	1	4	2	8	
Total.....	46	55	70	79	68	(2/) 90

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Not available by country of destination.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique (Bangui), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 6.--COLOMBIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of destination,	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970 1/	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	1	3	4	2	2	
Bulgaria.....	0	0	5	6	5	
Canada.....	4	2	0	0	0	
Chile.....	(2/)	1	5	3	5	
Ecuador.....	3	4	7	0	0	
France.....	4	13	13	13	9	
Germany, West.....	21	50	50	30	35	
Hungary.....	0	0	10	1	2	
Ireland.....	0	1	2	0	(2/)	
Italy.....	4	1	1	(2/)	1	
Japan.....	2	0	3	21	19	
Netherlands.....	11	5	23	8	12	
Portugal.....	0	3	17	7	(2/)	
Spain.....	0	(2/)	20	3	18	
Switzerland.....	4	(2/)	2	0	0	
United Kingdom.....	31	66	112	97	60	
Venezuela.....	0	4	8	1	0	
Other countries.....	12	1	13	31	49	
Total.....	97	154	295	223	217	(3/) 250

1/ Aug-June estimate of Aug-July total is 225. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Not available by country of destination.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 7. --EGYPT: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGES 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of destination	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971 1/
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	22	13	13	8	9	15
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	16	9	9	16	8	5
Bulgaria.....	3	12	24	15	14	16
Ceylon.....	(2/)	(2/)	3	16	3	29
China, Mainland 3/.....	36	84	30	46	71	62
Czechoslovakia.....	52	175	61	80	96	55
Finland.....	3	1	1	4	1	2
France.....	171	55	49	42	40	33
Germany, East.....	5	46	11	20	17	8
Germany, West.....	96	63	68	34	51	56
Greece.....	1	2	33	29	34	23
Hungary.....	25	32	10	29	13	19
India.....	178	99	73	141	154	53
Italy.....	135	64	68	69	63	47
Japan.....	71	75	122	106	129	73
Morocco.....	0	0	5	3	6	1
Netherlands.....	29	1	5	1	1	2
Poland.....	18	53	27	51	51	38
Portugal.....	4	3	1	(2/)	0	0
Romania.....	12	54	41	68	56	53
Spain.....	53	29	62	28	23	20
Sweden.....	8	2	4	2	2	1
Switzerland.....	51	20	22	13	17	21
United Kingdom.....	160	33	21	14	22	17
United States.....	91	53	2	8	7	8
USSR.....	51	353	280	555	462	351
Yugoslavia.....	18	59	32	45	22	22
Other countries.....	38	9	10	20	25	11
Total.....	1,347	1,399	1,087	1,463	1,397	1,041

1/ Aug-April, estimate of Aug-July total is 1,400. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to Jan 1, 1953.

Source: Egypt Statistical Department, Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 8. -- EL SALVADOR: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of destination	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average		1967	1968	1969	1970
	1960-64					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
China, Mainland.....	5	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, West.....	14	0	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	6	0	1	0	0	0
Japan.....	205	110	104	199	213	226
Korea.....	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	3	0
Netherlands.....	2	(1/)	1	(1/)	0	0
Philippines.....	2	3	0	0	0	0
Taiwan (Formosa).....	1	1	0	2	1	0
United Kingdom.....	1	1	1	(1/)	(1/)	0
Other countries.....	3	1	0	0	6	24
Total.....	239	116	107	201	223	250

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 9.--GREECE: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	3	8	(1/)	2	3	4
Bulgaria.....	13	18	18	13	20	8
Czechoslovakia.....	12	12	13	18	19	10
France.....	14	14	3	12	15	14
Germany, West.....	5	7	2	7	18	6
Hungary.....	18	22	18	30	17	6
Israel.....	6	10	6	0	0	0
Italy.....	18	35	9	17	61	25
Japan.....	0	(1/)	0	1	22	14
Netherlands.....	7	7	1	2	1	(1/)
Poland.....	23	16	15	27	11	25
Portugal.....	12	23	10	2	6	11
Romania.....	2	13	3	22	10	13
Spain.....	2	19	7	2	39	57
Switzerland.....	4	19	6	9	9	22
United Kingdom.....	4	9	4	1	11	16
USSR.....	27	23	16	74	11	44
Yugoslavia.....	50	50	49	57	55	51
Other countries.....	4	4	(1/)	(1/)	0	1
Total.....	224	309	180	296	328	327

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: The Hellenic Cotton Board, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 10.--INDIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average 1950-54	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971 1/
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	2	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	7	2	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Bulgaria.....	0	0	6	1	12	14
Czechoslovakia.....	0	0	4	3	4	2
France.....	10	10	2	4	1	1
Germany, West.....	8	2	(2/)	1	(2/)	(2/)
Hong Kong.....	1	9	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Hungary.....	0	2	6	3	3	2
Italy.....	5	2	2	1	(2/)	(2/)
Japan.....	80	189	100	132	106	67
Netherlands.....	10	1	0	(2/)	(2/)	0
United Kingdom.....	19	4	1	1	(2/)	(2/)
United States.....	26	14	10	9	7	4
Yugoslavia.....	0	2	5	10	(2/)	(2/)
Other countries.....	6	3	1	(2/)	4	3
Total.....	174	240	137	165	137	93

1/ Aug-Feb., estimate of Aug-July total is 225. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air, and Land) Trade and Navigation of India, Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 11.--IRAN: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of destination	Year beginning July 23						
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971	1/
	1950-54	1960-64					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	4	(2/)	0	2	5	6	
Bulgaria.....	0	0	34	19	15	0	
China, Mainland.....	0	1	3	1	10	33	
Czechoslovakia.....	2	24	39	54	49	34	
France.....	18	18	5	7	29	20	
Germany, West.....	29	21	2	5	37	36	
Hungary.....	3	23	41	80	56	30	
Italy.....	13	21	0	1	12	11	
Japan.....	25	5	13	45	44	38	
Netherlands.....	3	6	(2/)	2	10	1	
Poland.....	1	28	27	19	26	24	
Romania.....	0	1	55	27	14	12	
South Africa, Republic of.....	0	1	(2/)	4	8	(2/)	
United Kingdom.....	9	79	15	25	31	18	
USSR.....	12	42	99	96	97	76	
Yugoslavia.....	0	1	70	22	29	2	
Other countries.....	6	3	5	8	22	45	
Total.....	125	274	408	417	494	386	

1/ July-March, estimate of July-June total is 400. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics (Tehran), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 12.--ISRAEL: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64 ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of destination	Year beginning Aug 1						
	Average		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 1/
	1960-64	1960-64					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	0	2	3	6	7	10	
Canada.....	0	16	0	8	3	0	
Germany, West.....	1	7	5	10	19	17	
Hungary.....	(2/)	5	5	8	0	0	
Italy.....	(2/)	2	4	2	10	12	
Netherlands.....	2	0	1	2	0	0	
Poland.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Romania.....	0	2	2	4	5	0	
South Africa.....	0	0	0	(2/)	9	3	
Sweden.....	0	1	1	0	(2/)	3	
Switzerland.....	0	1	0	0	0	(2/)	
United Kingdom.....	1	17	7	26	31	15	
Yugoslavia.....	4	0	7	2	0	0	
Other countries.....	2	3	(2/)	10	7	7	
Total.....	12	56	35	78	91	67	

2/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Statistical Bulletin, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 13.—KENYA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar years					
	Average : 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales
China, Mainland.....	1	6	3	5	8	12
Germany, West.....	4	2	3	1	1	1
Hong Kong.....	2	1	0	0	1	1
India.....	(1/)	2	0	(1/)	3	1
Italy.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Japan.....	2	0	0	0	2	(1/)
Netherlands.....	(1/)	0	0	1	0	4
United Kingdom.....	(1/)	1	2	2	1	(1/)
Yugoslavia.....	1	0	0	4	2	0
Other countries.....	1	1	(1/)	(1/)	5	2
Total.....	12	14	8	13	23	21

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 14.—MEXICO: TRANSSHIPMENTS OF COTTON THROUGH U.S. PORTS,
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average : 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 2/
	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales
Australia.....	17	0	0	0	0	
Austria.....	3	(2/)	0	0	0	
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	11	1	(3/)	(2/)	0	
Chile.....	9	0	0	0	0	
Czechoslovakia.....	9	0	0	0	0	
Denmark.....	3	0	(3/)	0	0	
Finland.....	1	(3/)	1	0	0	
France.....	68	6	3	1	(2/)	
Germany, West.....	59	5	2	1	1	
Hong Kong.....	3	0	0	0	0	
Indonesia.....	(2/)	0	0	0	0	
Ireland.....	2	(3/)	0	0	0	
Israel.....	6	1	(3/)	0	0	
Italy.....	67	6	5	(2/)	(2/)	
Japan.....	36	0	(3/)	0	0	
Lebanon.....	1	3	5	1	0	
Netherlands.....	10	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	
Norway.....	3	(3/)	3	0	0	
Poland.....	2	0	0	0	0	
Portugal.....	12	0	1	2	0	
South Africa, Republic of.....	11	1	0	0	1	
Spain.....	22	(3/)	2	(3/)	0	
Sweden.....	2	0	(3/)	0	0	
Switzerland.....	21	3	4	(2/)	0	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	7	0	1	(3/)	0	
Trieste.....	1	0	0	0	0	
United Kingdom.....	27	1	2	(2/)	0	
USSR.....	6	0	0	0	0	
Yugoslavia.....	2	0	0	0	0	
Other countries.....	11	1	1	1	(3/)	
Total.....	432	28	30	6	2	0

1/ Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but does not include trans-shipment to Canada by railroad and exports direct for Mexican ports to other destinations. 2/ Aug-Nov.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Compiled from official records of U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 15.--MEXICO: DIRECT EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of destination	Year beginning Aug 1						1/
	Average	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1960-64						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
Australia.....	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	13	10	10	16	1	(2/)	
Canada.....	1	25	24	13	1	1	
Chile.....	20	70	44	46	72	96	
China, Mainland.....	9	0	0	0	0	73	
Cuba.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	
France.....	58	29	49	33	16	9	
Germany, West.....	62	22	62	58	18	10	
Hong Kong.....	7	15	13	11	3	9	
Israel.....	4	2	(2/)	0	0	0	
Italy.....	35	85	215	164	43	21	
Japan.....	630	493	669	535	439	420	
Netherlands.....	10	11	6	7	1	2	
Panama, Republic of 3/.....	23	14	28	8	0	1	
Philippines.....	13	11	14	13	(2/)	0	
Portugal.....	4	0	5	0	(2/)	(2/)	
Spain.....	29	2	3	10	43	7	
Switzerland.....	6	7	42	31	14	5	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	33	13	28	40	16	29	
Thailand.....	3	8	3	4	5	8	
United Kingdom.....	20	2	10	3	1	1	
United States 3/.....	597	392	387	208	76	151	
Uruguay.....	1	3	2	1	(2/)	(2/)	
USSR.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	
Other countries.....	13	23	17	26	11	23	
Total.....	1,606	1,239	1,631	1,227	760	866	
1/ Aug.-June, estimate of Aug-July total is 1,000. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Mostly for transshipment.							

Source: Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Revista de Estadística, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 16.--MOROCCO: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
ANNUAL 1966-71

(Bales of 480 Pounds net)							
Country of destination	Year beginning Aug 1						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
China, Mainland.....	0	0	0	0	12	10	
Czechoslovakia.....	(1/)	2	1	0	0	0	
France.....	4	4	4	3	1	1	
Germany, West.....	3	4	3	2	1	(1/)	
Hungary.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	
India.....	9	0	8	11	8	15	
Italy.....	3	1	4	4	2	1	
Spain.....	6	3	1	0	0	0	
Switzerland.....	3	3	3	1	0	0	
United States.....	1	2	2	0	0	0	
USSR.....	4	3	3	3	0	0	
Yugoslavia.....	1	0	3	1	0	0	
Other countries.....	5	(1/)	2	3	(1/)	0	
Total.....	41	22	34	28	24	27	
1/ Less than 500 bales.							

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 17.--NICARAGUA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGES 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of destination	Year beginning Aug 1						
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1950-54	1960-64					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	5	7	0	0	(1/)		1
Costa Rica.....	(1/)	(1/)	4	3	4		6
France.....	1	15	3	(1/)	1		4
Germany, West.....	19	55	50	19	14		17
Hong Kong.....	0	5	14	9	13		18
Italy.....	2	9	30	12	10		16
Japan.....	14	163	277	185	278		297
Netherlands.....	9	17	1	0	0		(1/)
Portugal.....	0	14	13	3	0		11
Taiwan (Formosa).....	0	4	25	16	34		23
Thailand.....	0	3	2	4	4		5
United Kingdom.....	6	23	17	7	4		1
United States.....	2	1	0	(1/)	0		0
Other countries.....	4	13	16	13	2		17
Total.....	62	329	452	271	364		416

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 18.--NIGERIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
ANNUAL 1966-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of destination	Calendar years						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium.....	20	21	15	15	27		14
China, Mainland.....	0	9	0	0	5		0
France.....	10	11	5	3	12		8
Germany, West.....	5	3	(1/)	2	6		4
Hong Kong.....	3	2	5	9	18		35
Hungary.....	2	0	0	0	0		0
Italy.....	20	52	18	17	26		11
Japan.....	0	1	2	(2/)	6		3
Netherlands.....	19	24	9	10	19		9
United Kingdom.....	21	16	10	7	6		10
Yugoslavia.....	(1/)	0	0	0	4		0
Other countries.....	1	1	0	2	1		11
Total.....	101	140	64	65	130		105

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 19.-- PAKISTAN: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average					
	1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	2	3	2	2	3	1
Austria.....	1	5	7	2	(1/)	(1/)
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	7	21	7	7	9	8
Bulgaria.....	0	1	5	4	3	3
Ceylon.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	1	5	4
China, Mainland.....	102	88	93	49	51	83
Czechoslovakia.....	(1/)	6	13	4	4	7
France.....	17	47	15	7	3	19
Germany, West.....	4	39	3	1	(1/)	3
Hong Kong.....	106	239	156	98	143	247
Hungary.....	0	4	8	2	3	9
India.....	35	0	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	6	16	2	4	1	11
Japan.....	136	167	76	62	128	320
Korea, North.....	0	12	0	5	0	0
Netherlands.....	3	24	5	2	(1/)	24
Poland.....	2	31	39	35	35	45
Romania.....	0	12	8	17	0	19
Singapore.....	1	4	7	3	8	15
Spain.....	2	23	21	1	0	6
Switzerland.....	2	6	1	1	(1/)	11
United Kingdom.....	28	74	53	12	7	39
United States.....	6	7	4	1	3	10
USSR.....	7	21	46	49	27	41
Yugoslavia.....	9	25	34	7	27	35
Other countries.....	4	12	1	17	13	48
Total.....	480	887	606	393	473	1,008

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Pakistan Central Statistical Office, Statistical Bulletin, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 20.-- PARAGUAY: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar years					
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	6	1	2	11	8	6
Belgium.....	1	(1/)	0	4	1	(1/)
France.....	2	1	0	1	6	(1/)
Germany, West.....	2	1	(1/)	1	1	3
Japan.....	0	1	0	3	7	0
Netherlands.....	(1/)	1	(1/)	3	2	0
Spain.....	(1/)	0	0	(1/)	0	0
Switzerland.....	5	3	(1/)	0	(1/)	0
United Kingdom.....	1	2	0	2	6	1
United States.....	3	1	0	0	0	0
Uruguay.....	4	16	17	13	16	2
Other countries.....	4	1	1	(1/)	2	1
Total.....	28	28	20	38	49	13

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Boletín Estadístico Mensual (Asunción).

TABLE 21.--PERU: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average 1950-54	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971 1/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	9	36	35	33	32	50
Austria.....	(2/)	3	1	2	1	0
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	41	65	38	27	10	11
Chile.....	47	67	44	40	14	15
Colombia.....	18	3	4	5	6	4
Denmark.....	8	9	10	11	8	9
France.....	28	31	28	29	22	13
Germany, West.....	27	69	43	51	45	28
India.....	6	8	20	4	14	16
Ireland.....	1	3	4	1	0	0
Israel.....	(2/)	4	5	2	(2/)	(2/)
Italy.....	3	15	24	21	11	11
Japan.....	13	36	6	8	4	3
Netherlands.....	17	35	36	33	21	8
South Africa, Republic of.....	1	5	2	(2/)	(2/)	0
Sweden.....	4	1	(2/)	(2/)	0	0
Switzerland.....	9	16	15	20	19	25
United Kingdom.....	91	57	28	24	23	17
United States.....	13	34	7	6	7	3
Uruguay.....	3	7	3	3	2	2
Venezuela.....	(2/)	11	10	10	3	2
Other countries.....	4	9	13	14	18	9
Total.....	343	524	376	344	260	226

1/ Aug-June estimate, of Aug-July total is 255.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Algodón (Lima), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 22.--SOVIET UNION: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar years					
	Average	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1960-64					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Bulgaria.....	94	141	166	173	214	181
Cuba.....	41	63	78	62	77	88
Czechoslovakia.....	236	254	321	214	330	278
Germany, East.....	385	363	360	320	452	383
Hungary.....	172	186	208	137	229	165
Korea, North.....	37	46	61	46	53	53
Poland.....	316	348	371	347	473	480
Romania.....	132	144	135	127	151	153
Vietnam, North.....	2	14	14	14	14	14
Total Communist.....	1,415	1,559	1,714	1,440	1,993	1,795
Austria.....	29	14	15	11	7	4
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	3	26	23	7	0	16
Canada.....	(1/)	99	67	24	4	0
Finland.....	54	60	54	49	62	44
France.....	27	66	36	45	17	116
Germany, West.....	63	82	48	55	16	43
Italy.....	33	75	22	48	12	13
Japan.....	21	306	373	255	132	315
Netherlands.....	5	10	6	0	0	5
United Kingdom.....	29	68	68	59	14	54
Yugoslavia.....	1	79	112	69	97	67
Other non-Communist.....	3	10	8	15	18	39
Total non-Communist.....	268	895	832	637	379	716
Total all countries.....	1,683	2,454	2,546	2,077	2,372	2,511

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade of USSR and National Yearbook of the USSR (Moscow).

TABLE 23.--SUDAN: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average	1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1950-54 : 1960-64					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	(1/)	4	6	6	2	2
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	3	5	16	20	14	20
Bulgaria.....	0	3	0	4	3	(1/)
China, Mainland 2/.....	(1/)	49	69	53	151	171
Czechoslovakia.....	2	9	9	9	3	20
Ethiopia.....	1	6	2	(1/)	6	3
France.....	22	28	15	24	23	19
Germany, East 3/.....	0	4	26	7	12	10
Germany, West.....	17	73	130	116	42	63
Hong Kong.....	2	1	7	17	31	23
Hungary.....	1	3	18	23	22	23
India.....	(1/)	55	88	167	165	239
Italy.....	21	62	125	145	79	79
Japan.....	3	45	82	67	70	69
Netherlands.....	2	2	13	4	3	6
Poland.....	1	12	22	21	34	19
Romania.....	0	11	16	22	20	18
Spain.....	(1/)	3	11	13	26	24
Switzerland.....	2	3	14	8	5	4
Taiwan (Formosa).....	0	2	5	6	12	23
United Kingdom.....	209	96	60	77	52	38
United States.....	4	13	3	12	9	10
USSR.....	0	44	80	236	244	56
Yugoslavia.....	0	13	21	16	6	19
Other countries.....	4	10	10	8	10	32
Total.....	349	610	848	1,081	1,049	990

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to Jan. 1, 1953. 3/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952. 4/ Includes Pakistan.

Source: Sudan Department of Statistics, Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 24.--SYRIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of destination	Year beginning Aug 1						
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	5	1	2	0	2		13
Bulgaria.....	26	19	3	0	7		0
China, Mainland.....	116	55	64	110	73		69
Cuba.....	0	17	12	16	0		0
Czechoslovakia.....	25	5	13	29	21		33
France.....	78	39	61	38	58		29
Germany, East.....	4	(1/)	0	10	0		12
Germany, West.....	23	34	9	5	47		30
Greece.....	1	0	0	0	0		(1/)
Hong Kong.....	9	4	1	0	0		0
Hungary.....	10	10	18	9	5		5
India.....	10	(1/)	0	0	0		0
Italy.....	30	23	12	47	133		92
Japan.....	7	134	0	106	49		42
Lebanon 2/.....	23	0	(1/)	0	3		1
Netherlands.....	16	15	15	3	6		3
Poland.....	24	15	37	28	10		9
Portugal.....	22	0	0	0	0		0
Romania.....	63	28	41	12	7		0
Spain.....	3	5	50	36	14		0
Switzerland.....	4	2	1	7	21		25
Taiwan (Formosa).....	0	0	0	0	0		0
United Kingdom.....	9	1	(1/)	(1/)	1		(1/)
USSR.....	57	84	180	138	124		161
Yugoslavia.....	6	0	27	0	14		0
Other countries.....	3	0	3	(1/)	20		22
Total.....	574	491	549	594	615		546

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Includes transshipments to other countries.

Source: Summary of Foreign Trade (Damascus), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 25.--TANZANIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of destination	Year beginning Aug 1						
	Average : 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1/
	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales
Australia.....	0	1	0	(2/)	2	2	
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	2	2	4	2	3	0	
Ceylon.....	4	3	1	2	2	5	
China, Mainland.....	27	49	25	63	50	68	
Ethiopia.....	0	0	4	5	1	3	
Germany, West.....	25	25	8	11	4	0	
Hong Kong.....	77	122	81	130	123	65	
India.....	11	1	3	1	2	9	
Israel.....	1	3	2	0	0	0	
Italy.....	1	(2/)	(2/)	1	17	0	
Japan.....	12	40	59	45	49	8	
Netherlands.....	7	11	7	3	4	3	
Poland.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	
Singapore.....	(2/)	5	2	11	15	5	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	(2/)	3	1	0	0	2	
Thailand.....	0	1	0	2	7	0	
United Kingdom.....	7	11	9	9	12	4	
Yugoslavia.....	2	0	0	1	10	0	
Other countries.....	8	3	2	(2/)	3	2	
Total.....	185	283	208	286	304	176	

1/ Aug-June; estimate of Aug-July total is 200.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Nyasaland,
U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 26.--TURKEY: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of destination	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	5	1	3	4	1	0
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	3	60	78	78	84	82
Bulgaria.....	(1/)	3	4	4	3	4
China, Mainland.....	(1/)	2	2	7	0	49
Czechoslovakia.....	24	8	13	18	24	14
Finland.....	7	4	0	13	1	2
France.....	53	24	40	98	103	114
Germany, East 2/.....	(1/)	2	7	7	0	2
Germany, West.....	99	90	108	157	168	110
Greece.....	0	6	45	12	5	14
Hungary.....	15	7	25	31	31	13
Israel.....	7	9	6	1	(1/)	0
Italy.....	48	117	112	102	77	128
Japan.....	14	(1/)	22	70	65	2
Lebanon.....	3	12	119	99	118	124
Netherlands.....	2	6	33	69	51	23
Poland.....	10	8	23	17	21	11
Portugal.....	0	39	43	32	14	56
Romania.....	1	2	19	10	8	11
Spain.....	2	3	16	12	10	13
Switzerland.....	2	22	86	124	172	217
Taiwan (Formosa).....	0	3	9	14	0	0
United Kingdom.....	9	96	94	116	85	116
U.S.S.R.....	0	1	16	9	13	15
Yugoslavia.....	19	6	24	21	17	42
Other countries.....	8	3	6	13	8	4
Total.....	331	534	953	1,138	1,079	1,166

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952.

Source: Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur (Ankara), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 27.--UGANDA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	1	19	20	16	11	7
Belgium.....	1	7	0	2	2	0
Canada.....	2	(1/)	19	(1/)	1	0
Ceylon.....	3	1	1	3	1	3
China, Mainland.....	56	30	7	20	4	24
France.....	2	4	1	(1/)	(1/)	1
Germany, West.....	37	34	23	48	30	34
Hong Kong.....	26	16	55	65	36	20
India.....	80	37	29	56	73	96
Israel.....	4	11	6	3	2	(1/)
Italy.....	10	3	2	12	5	4
Japan.....	12	36	28	49	87	31
Netherlands.....	7	30	18	15	6	11
Taiwan (Formosa).....	3	2	1	8	9	11
Thailand.....	0	(1/)	0	1	5	1
United Kingdom.....	8	20	15	15	21	19
Yugoslavia.....	5	0	8	7	9	0
Other countries.....	7	4	9	15	11	8
Total.....	264	254	242	335	313	270

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Nyasaland, U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 28.—COTTON: EXPORTS FROM NON-COMMUNIST TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71 1/

(1,000 bales - 480 pounds net)															
Export country		Albania	Bulgaria	Communist China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam North	Total	
Brazil	1960-64	0	1	1	0	2	0	8	0	6	5	85	0	108	
	1967-68	0	62	0	0	0	43	16	0	0	9	3	0	133	
	1968-69	0	3	0	0	0	22	(2/)	0	1	9	37	0	72	
	1969-70	(2/)	(2/)	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	14	
	1970-71	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
1971-72	3 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	14	0	0	41	
East Africa	1960-64	0	0	83	0	0	0	(2/)	0	1	4	(2/)	0	88	
	1967-68	0	0	84	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	88	
	1968-69	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	38	
	1969-70	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	93	
	1970-71	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	
1971-72	4 1/2	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	
Egypt	1960-64	(2/)	12	84	2	175	46	32	1	53	54	353	(2/)	812	
	1967-68	0	16	40	0	84	22	19	0	32	57	193	0	463	
	1968-69	(2/)	24	30	0	61	11	10	3	27	41	280	0	487	
	1969-70	5	15	46	0	80	20	29	5	51	68	555	0	874	
	1970-71	1	14	71	0	96	17	13	7	51	56	462	0	788	
1971-72	5 1/2	0	16	62	0	10	8	19	0	38	53	351	0	527	
Greece	1960-64	0	13	0	0	12	1	18	0	23	2	27	0	96	
	1967-68	0	18	0	0	12	0	22	0	16	13	23	0	104	
	1968-69	0	18	0	0	13	0	18	0	15	3	16	0	83	
	1969-70	0	13	0	0	18	0	30	0	27	22	74	0	184	
	1970-71	0	20	0	0	19	0	17	0	11	10	11	0	88	
1971-72	0	8	0	0	10	0	6	0	0	25	13	44	0	106	
Iran 5/	1960-64	0	0	1	0	24	0	23	0	28	1	42	0	119	
	1967-68	0	4	10	0	35	0	22	0	34	33	55	0	193	
	1968-69	0	34	3	0	39	0	41	0	27	59	106	0	309	
	1969-70	0	19	1	0	54	0	80	0	19	27	96	0	296	
	1970-71	0	15	10	0	49	0	56	0	26	14	97	0	267	
1971-72	7 1/2	0	0	33	0	34	0	30	0	24	12	76	0	209	
Pakistan	1960-64	0	0	102	0	(2/)	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	111	
	1967-68	0	1	88	0	6	0	4	12	31	12	21	0	175	
	1968-69	0	5	102	0	13	0	8	0	34	11	32	0	205	
	1969-70	0	4	49	0	4	0	2	5	35	17	49	0	165	
	1970-71	0	3	51	0	4	0	3	0	35	0	27	0	123	
1971-72	0	3	83	0	7	0	9	0	0	45	19	41	0	207	
Sudan	1960-64	0	3	49	0	9	4	3	0	12	11	44	3	138	
	1967-68	0	(2/)	41	0	33	8	20	0	26	44	57	0	229	
	1968-69	0	0	69	0	9	26	18	(2/)	22	16	80	0	240	
	1969-70	0	4	54	0	9	7	23	0	21	22	236	0	376	
	1970-71	0	3	151	0	9	13	22	0	34	20	244	0	496	
1971-72	0	(2/)	171	0	20	10	23	0	19	18	56	0	317		
Syria	1960-64	0	26	116	0	25	4	10	0	24	63	57	(2/)	325	
	1967-68	0	19	54	17	5	(2/)	10	0	15	28	85	0	233	
	1968-69	0	4	64	12	13	0	18	0	37	41	180	0	369	
	1969-70	0	0	110	16	29	10	9	1	28	12	138	0	353	
	1970-71	0	7	73	0	21	0	5	20	10	7	124	0	267	
1971-72	0	0	69	0	33	12	5	18	9	0	161	0	307		
Turkey	1960-64	0	3	2	0	8	2	7	0	8	2	1	0	33	
	1967-68	0	7	7	0	14	10	19	0	22	25	11	0	115	
	1968-69	0	4	2	0	13	7	25	0	23	19	16	0	109	
	1969-70	0	4	7	0	18	7	31	0	17	10	9	0	103	
	1970-71	0	3	0	0	24	0	31	0	21	8	13	0	100	
1971-72	0	4	49	0	14	2	13	0	11	11	15	0	119		
United States	1960-64	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	131	2	(2/)	0	141	
	1967-68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	80	
	1968-69	0	0	0	0	(2/)	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	112	
	1969-70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	49	(2/)	0	103	
	1970-71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	59	
1971-72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	47	0	0	87		
Others 8/	1960-64	0	(2/)	27	4	23	(2/)	4	0	6	8	57	0	129	
	1967-68	0	(2/)	8	0	13	0	16	0	15	2	42	0	96	
	1968-69	0	11	0	0	33	7	21	0	0	2	11	0	85	
	1969-70	0	7	1	0	3	6	11	0	0	9	1	0	38	
	1970-71	0	16	15	0	3	3	4	0	0	13	1	0	55	
1971-72	4	11	83	0	(1/)	0	1	1	0	10	(1/)	0	0	109	
Total	1960-64	(2/)	62	465	6	278	57	109	1	294	152	673	3	2,100	
	1967-68	0	127	332	17	202	84	148	12	274	223	490	0	1,909	
	1968-69	(2/)	103	305	12	194	73	159	3	298	201	761	0	2,109	
	1969-70	5	66	357	16	215	59	215	11	262	236	1,167	0	2,599	
	1970-71	1	82	433	0	227	35	151	27	188	187	979	0	2,310	
1971-72	4	42	654	0	128	32	106	18	218	187	744	0	2,163		

1/ Year beginning Aug. 1. Latest season partly estimated. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Aug-May. 4/ Aug-June. 5/ Aug-April. 6/ Year beginning July 23.
7/ Aug-March 8/ Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, India, Iraq, and Mexico.

Source: Reports from exporting countries, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 29. --AUSTRALIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64 ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning Aug 1			
	1950-54	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^{1/}
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	11	5	0	0	9	9
Egypt.....	9	0	0	0	0	0
India.....	4	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	2	(2/)
Mexico.....	(2/)	20	(2/)	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	26	2	3	2	2	2
Peru.....	1	2	(2/)	0	0	0
Uganda.....	(2/)	1	19	16	10	10
United States.....	30	64	0	(2/)	8	5
Other countries.....	2	3	2	2	7	7
Total.....	83	97	24	20	38	33

^{1/} Aug-June; estimate of Aug-July total is 35. ^{2/} Less than 500 bales.

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra), Oversea Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 30. --AUSTRIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ^{1/},
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning Aug 1			
	1950-54	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	(2/)	1	0	(2/)	0	0
Brazil.....	5	7	18	26	17	23
Central America.....	(2/)	2	(2/)	1	(2/)	0
East Africa.....	2	1	10	7	7	8
Egypt.....	13	6	8	13	14	19
India.....	1	(2/)	(2/)	0	(2/)	0
Iran.....	0	2	4	5	10	7
Mexico.....	1	8	7	7	1	3
Pakistan.....	3	1	7	4	3	(2/)
Peru.....	1	10	3	5	3	0
Sudan.....	(2/)	5	13	8	6	3
Syria.....	2	3	(2/)	(2/)	1	1
Turkey.....	5	6	11	19	35	28
United States.....	44	52	9	(2/)	1	(2/)
USSR.....	1	14	4	4	1	8
Other countries.....	10	2	2	8	13	3
Total.....	88	120	96	107	112	103

^{1/} Mill arrivals. ^{2/} Less than 500 bales.

Source: Association of Austrian Textile Manufacturers, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 31--BELGIUM: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning Aug 1			
	1950-54	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	18	22	(1/)	(1/)	17	3
Brazil.....	13	54	83	117	50	35
Burma.....	2	2	1	0	0	0
Burundi.....	0	13	9	3	(1/)	1
Chad 2/.....	1	12	32	14	18	12
East Africa 3/.....	1	1	2	0	1	0
Egypt.....	18	8	7	4	7	5
El Salvador.....	2	1	0	0	0	0
Guatemala.....	2	1	2	1	0	1
India.....	9	1	(1/)	0	0	0
Mexico.....	58	11	7	14	(1/)	(1/)
Nicaragua.....	6	2	(1/)	(1/)	0	1
Nigeria.....	0	12	13	19	26	6
Pakistan.....	14	7	23	9	13	12
Paraguay.....	7	2	(1/)	5	(1/)	1
Peru.....	28	19	15	17	12	10
Sudan.....	3	4	3	6	4	5
Syria.....	6	6	3	1	3	7
Turkey.....	4	63	57	59	71	82
United States.....	159	122	25	22	40	32
USSR.....	8	4	3	2	4	17
Zaire, Republic of.....	82	9	5	5	6	9
Other countries.....	13	25	18	31	33	40
Total.....	454	401	308	329	305	279

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Ex-French Equatorial Africa prior to 1960.

3/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers, Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Exterieur de l'Union Economique Belge-Luxembourgeoise, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 32. --BULGARIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-70

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Calendar years			
	1960-64	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
China, Mainland.....	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Egypt.....	16	18	25	19	(1/)	14
Greece.....	5	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Sudan.....	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Syria.....	25	10	18	9	(1/)	4
Turkey.....	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
USSR.....	92	179	140	166	173	197
Other countries.....	29	41	50	74	102	63
Total.....	170	248	233	268	275	278

1/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Bulgaria (Sofia).

TABLE 33.--CANADA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		1968	Year beginning Aug 1		
	1950-54	1960-64		1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	3	0	0	0	4	0
Brazil.....	4	(1/)	6	14	5	5
Colombia.....	0	3	0	0	0	6
Egypt.....	8	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Israel.....	0	0	0	5	5	0
Mexico.....	28	17	151	98	19	24
Turkey.....	0	(1/)	0	10	0	0
Uganda.....	0	2	20	(1/)	1	0
United States.....	311	361	115	194	305	319
USSR.....	0	(1/)	55	12	0	(1/)
Other countries.....	6	2	(1/)	(1/)	1	0
Total.....	360	385	347	333	340	354

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Trade Statistics of Canada.

TABLE 34 --CZECHOSLOVAKIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1966-70

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of origin	Calendar years					
	Average	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	1960-64					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
China, Mainland.....	10	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Egypt.....	125	165	106	69	64	78
Iran.....	23	28	28	32	37	37
Syria.....	25	(1/)	14	5	14	32
USSR.....	238	280	243	317	216	335
Other countries.....	65	46	80	68	47	40
Total.....	486	519	471	491	378	522

1/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Rocenska Statisticka (Czechoslovakia).

TABLE 35.--DENMARK: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Mexico.....	1	0	1	4	4	1
Nigeria.....	9	0	0	0	0	0
Peru.....	10	13	10	9	9	9
United States.....	17	20	9	1	(1/)	5
Other countries.....	4	0	0	2	1	1
Total.....	41	33	20	16	14	16

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Danish Statistical Department, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 36.--FINLAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN 1/,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average 1950-54	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	7	(2/)	2	3	5	1
Egypt.....	3	2	3	2	3	2
Mexico.....	8	(2/)	4	3	0	0
Peru.....	0	1	(2/)	0	0	0
United States.....	12	20	7	12	2	5
USSR.....	21	53	53	42	52	57
Other countries.....	10	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0	0
Total.....	61	76	69	62	62	65

1/ Mill arrivals.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Association of Finnish Cotton Mills, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 37.--FRANCE: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	14	8	(1/)	1	19	1
Brazil.....	93	82	188	169	51	80
Cameroon.....	43	46	62	47	46	35
Central America.....	34	0	15	0	0	0
Central African Republic.....	(2/)	40	56	51	47	41
Chad.....	(2/)	112	91	82	117	81
Colombia.....	10	15	22	19	12	4
Dahomey.....	2	13	15	22	32	46
Egypt.....	61	48	44	46	42	49
Greece.....	24	30	13	18	23	18
India.....	13	13	9	6	4	5
Iran.....	33	30	15	26	61	27
Ivory Coast.....	1	20	24	24	30	27
Mali.....	2	6	13	23	21	36
Mexico.....	145	60	88	54	20	16
Morocco.....	1	4	4	5	1	1
Niger.....	1	8	8	7	7	9
Nigeria.....	16	11	2	10	15	(1/)
Pakistan.....	18	48	33	12	5	25
Paraguay.....	1	2	(1/)	5	6	0
Peru.....	40	26	32	37	26	21
Spain.....	11	14	(1/)	0	(1/)	0
Sudan.....	29	37	24	36	33	22
Syria.....	85	36	42	35	67	32
Togo.....	6	6	4	4	5	4
Turkey.....	32	86	116	148	169	179
Uganda/Kenya.....	5	6	3	2	(1/)	1
United States.....	369	159	108	42	68	53
Upper Volta.....	1	12	17	19	24	20
USSR.....	33	93	88	84	90	197
Zaire, Republic of 3/.....	3	0	2	8	2	(1/)
Other countries.....	25	35	16	22	32	52
Total.....	1,263	1,085	1,145	1,099	1,039	1,066

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Central African Republic included with Chad.

3/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 38.--FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning Aug 1			
	1950-54	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	9	3	1	1	19	34
Argentina.....	6	13	(1/)	(1/)	25	1
Brazil.....	100	219	353	353	97	137
Burundi.....	0	1	0	2	3	5
Cameroon.....	0	(1/)	1	1	7	8
Chad 2/.....	(1/)	3	11	6	41	34
Central African Republic 2/.....	(1/)	0	(1/)	3	17	7
China, Mainland.....	0	(1/)	3	0	0	0
Colombia.....	0	23	41	48	69	56
East Africa 3/.....	40	74	51	65	46	29
Egypt.....	4/113	62	57	41	56	77
El Salvador.....	7	3	0	0	0	0
Greece.....	(1/)	9	4	8	25	11
Guatemala.....	4	12	18	12	6	11
Honduras.....	0	6	2	2	0	0
India.....	9	3	1	(1/)	0	1
Iran.....	28	22	5	37	50	36
Israel.....	0	1	7	15	20	18
Mexico.....	69	113	70	47	13	9
Morocco.....	(1/)	1	(1/)	1	0	0
Mozambique.....	(1/)	(1/)	0	10	12	21
Nicaragua.....	29	53	54	18	18	19
Nigeria.....	0	5	(1/)	4	3	(1/)
Pakistan.....	43	4	9	1	(1/)	5
Paraguay.....	3	7	(1/)	(1/)	2	4
Peru.....	33	99	60	58	40	29
South Africa.....	(1/)	(1/)	0	7	9	3
Spain.....	0	2	1	2	0	0
Sudan.....	(5/)	88	131	123	49	64
Syria.....	23	25	10	22	63	40
Turkey.....	112	101	137	204	240	243
United States.....	398	294	35	29	69	91
USSR.....	1	72	49	48	34	69
Zaire, Republic of.....	37	16	(1/)	10	8	9
Zambia.....	0	0	0	0	12	5
Other countries.....	10	18	16	17	31	29
Total.....	1,074	1,352	1,127	1,195	1,084	1,105

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ French Equatorial Africa prior to 1961.

3/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

4/ Includes Sudan.

5/ Included with Egypt.

Source: Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Der Auswartigo Handel Deutschland, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 39. --HONG KONG: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average : 1960-64 :	1967 :	1968 :	1969 :	1970 :	1971 :
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	6	0	0	1	26	0
Australia.....	0	0	2	25	9	0
Brazil.....	80	29	84	178	105	61
Burma.....	11	6	0	0	0	0
Cameroon.....	0	0	0	14	16	(1/)
Central African Republic.....	0	0	2	11	1	0
Chad.....	0	0	0	15	8	0
East Africa 2/.....	102	136	148	203	159	143
El Salvador.....	2	1	(1/)	0	0	0
Guatemala.....	8	7	17	8	7	3
India.....	14	1	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Mexico.....	18	26	35	11	4	16
Nicaragua.....	3	11	15	9	13	17
Nigeria.....	8	4	9	5	49	2
Pakistan.....	113	245	170	92	142	242
Thailand.....	(1/)	3	28	3	1	3
Sudan.....	1	5	9	18	28	21
Syria.....	9	2	2	0	0	0
Turkey.....	1	3	7	4	8	3
United States.....	150	276	227	90	202	55
USSR.....	(1/)	3	14	13	33	22
Other countries.....	11	2	7	21	22	8
Total.....	537	760	777	721	833	603

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Source: Monthly Trade Statistics of Hong Kong.

TABLE 40.--HUNGARY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar years					
	Average : 1960-64 :	1967 :	1968 :	1969 :	1970 :	1971 :
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	9	19	12	0	0	
China, Mainland.....	2	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	
Egypt.....	35	29	16	11	24	
Greece.....	19	28	18	19	29	
Iran.....	26	31	21	39	59	
Sudan.....	1	(1/)	19	19	26	
Syria.....	(1/)	40	8	18	8	
Turkey.....	4	23	26	21	46	
Uganda.....	3	(1/)	(2/)	0	0	
USSR.....	174	186	203	133	228	
Other countries.....	28	51	21	34	29	
Total.....	301	407	344	294	449	(3/)

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Not available by country.

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Hungary.

TABLE 41.--INDIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1						
	Average	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1/
	1960-64						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
East Africa 2/.....	95	54	54	48	79		76
Egypt.....	109	87	127	131	172		5
Morocco.....	0	(3/)	13	18	15		2
Pakistan.....	35	8	0	0	0		0
Peru.....	8	1	19	3	16		2
Southern Yemen.....	7	(3/)	3	7	7		8
Sudan.....	114	86	110	177	170		51
Syria.....	8	0	0	0	0		0
United States.....	329	406	48	331	278		88
Other countries.....	4	2	3	7	8		6
Total.....	709	644	377	722	745		238

1/ Aug-Jan; estimate of Aug-July total is 600. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air, and Land) Trade and Navigation of India, Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 42.--IRELAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1						
	Average	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1960-64						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	4	5	6	1	0		1
Colombia.....	(1/)	1	2	5	12		14
Guatemala.....	(1/)	0	0	(1/)	0		0
Mexico.....	1	(1/)	1	(1/)	0		0
Nicaragua.....	2	1	2	1	(1/)		0
Peru.....	4	(1/)	1	(1/)	1		(1/)
Turkey.....	1	3	3	6	5		1
United States.....	12	21	9	(1/)	1		1
USSR.....	0	1	1	(1/)	(1/)		(1/)
Other countries.....	3	3	5	6	5		4
Total.....	27	35	30	19	24		21

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Trade Statistics of Ireland, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 43.--ISRAEL: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1						
	Average : 1960-64 :	1967 :	1968 :	1969 :	1970 :	1971 :	
	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales
Kenya.....	1 :	3 :	1 :	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	
Mexico.....	5 :	1 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	
Peru.....	4 :	1 :	1 :	2 :	(1/)	(1/)	
Tanzania.....	(1/)	(1/)	1 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	
Turkey.....	1 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	
Uganda.....	(1/)	6 :	5 :	3 :	1 :	(1/)	
United Kingdom.....	3 :	8 :	6 :	3 :	2 :	2 :	
United States.....	18 :	6 :	2 :	(1/)	2 :	2 :	
Other countries.....	3 :	3 :	5 :	2 :	1 :	1 :	
Total.....	35 :	28 :	22 :	10 :	6 :	6 :	

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 44.--ITALY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN 1/,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)							
Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1						
	Average : 1960-64 :	1967 :	1968 :	1969 :	1970 :	1971 2/ :	
	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales
Argentina.....	5 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	
Brazil.....	12 :	18 :	77 :	101 :	44 :	38 :	
Central America.....	13 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	
East Africa 3/.....	5 :	4 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	
Egypt.....	80 :	78 :	72 :	75 :	56 :	35 :	
Greece.....	21 :	0 :	0 :	10 :	35 :	10 :	
Guatemala.....	0 :	4 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	
Iran.....	15 :	5 :	1 :	(4/)	0 :	0 :	
Mexico.....	107 :	133 :	222 :	219 :	83 :	46 :	
Nigeria.....	0 :	30 :	17 :	23 :	0 :	0 :	
Pakistan.....	5 :	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	
Peru.....	18 :	17 :	20 :	26 :	20 :	16 :	
Sudan.....	61 :	73 :	91 :	120 :	72 :	46 :	
Syria.....	24 :	13 :	12 :	38 :	107 :	67 :	
Turkey.....	119 :	151 :	142 :	138 :	144 :	157 :	
United States.....	449 :	330 :	174 :	144 :	127 :	107 :	
USSR.....	19 :	57 :	26 :	37 :	17 :	19 :	
Other countries.....	28 :	81 :	132 :	127 :	111 :	44 :	
Total.....	981 :	994 :	986 :	1,058 :	816 :	585 :	

1/ Mill arrivals beginning Aug 1962. 2/ Aug-Mar, estimate of Aug.-July total is 900.

3/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 45.-- JAPAN: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 Pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning Aug. 1			
	1950-54	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	40	21	0	3	64	(1/)
Australia.....	0	0	9	23	12	8
Brazil.....	122	127	212	422	277	324
Burma.....	34	17	0	0	0	(1/)
Bolivia.....	0	0	0	0	1	10
Burundi.....	0	(1/)	0	4	8	0
Cameroon.....	0	0	1	21	44	11
Central African Republic.....	0	0	0	12	13	0
Chad.....	0	0	9	27	49	12
Colombia.....	0	3	0	29	24	1
Costa Rica.....	(1/)	2	11	7	(1/)	0
Dahomey.....	0	0	0	8	12	7
East Africa 2/.....	19	29	83	89	136	55
Egypt.....	71	81	112	110	136	110
El Salvador.....	7	199	106	185	251	195
Greece.....	0	0	0	0	14	26
Guatemala.....	(1/)	112	151	116	185	168
Honduras.....	0	11	18	20	4	5
India.....	82	170	123	155	120	143
Iran.....	22	5	14	49	45	33
Mali.....	0	0	0	9	14	3
Mexico.....	370	802	735	604	492	529
Mozambique.....	0	2	2	56	26	39
Nicaragua.....	12	169	297	189	288	293
Nigeria.....	0	5	2	0	9	0
Pakistan.....	314	134	101	62	105	332
Paraguay.....	8	(1/)	(1/)	8	8	0
Peru.....	13	36	7	7	5	4
Southern Yemen.....	0	0	9	15	9	3
Sudan.....	4	44	86	69	74	62
Syria.....	3	7	29	82	83	43
Turkey.....	15	(1/)	25	89	134	33
United States.....	875	1,213	664	662	869	758
U.S.S.R.....	1/	15	316	301	140	329
Upper Volta.....	0	0	1	6	10	1
Other countries.....	12	2	8	9	8	18
Total.....	2,023	3,206	3,131	3,448	3,669	3,555

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

Source: All Japan Cotton Spinners Association, Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of Japan.

TABLE 46.-- MOROCCO: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
ANNUAL 1966-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	0	(1/)	1	1	0	5
Cameroon.....	2	1	1	1	0	0
Central African Republic.....	1	0	1	1	0	0
Chad.....	10	2	2	2	0	0
Mali.....	1	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	0
Mexico.....	0	0	1	(1/)	0	0
Upper Volta.....	2	3	3	(1/)	0	0
United States.....	14	27	26	24	28	23
USSR.....	0	0	2	0	0	0
Other countries.....	1	3	5	3	1	10
Total.....	31	36	42	32	29	38

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 47.-- NETHERLANDS: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	(1/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	17	19
Argentina.....	9	3	1	(2/)	3	(2/)
Brazil.....	9	60	81	80	39	57
Cameroon.....	0	2	13	8	10	8
Chad.....	0	(1/)	3	4	3	2
Colombia.....	(1/)	10	24	24	34	5
East Africa 3/.....	4	14	12	8	4	10
Egypt.....	18	3	7	5	1	2
El Salvador.....	1	2	(2/)	(2/)	0	0
Greece.....	(1/)	9	1	1	2	1
Guatemala.....	(1/)	3	4	2	2	2
India.....	8	1	(2/)	(2/)	0	0
Iran.....	2	6	(2/)	1	10	1
Mali.....	0	0	4	1	1	4
Mexico.....	57	20	9	3	(2/)	1
Nicaragua.....	5	13	1	0	0	1
Nigeria.....	(1/)	26	9	15	25	2
Pakistan.....	4	3	11	1	(2/)	15
Paraguay.....	2	1	0	(2/)	2	1
Peru.....	10	26	27	29	24	11
Spain.....	0	1	(2/)	1	0	0
Sudan.....	1	1	7	4	2	1
Syria.....	(1/)	15	8	9	8	6
Turkey.....	1	9	29	34	26	22
United States.....	125	114	18	21	38	34
USSR... ..	3	1	(2/)	(2/)	6	(2/)
Other countries.....	10	15	17	9	18	11
Zaire, Republic of.....	29	7	0	6	4	2
Total.....	298	365	286	266	279	218

1/ If any, included in other countries.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

3/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

Source: Maandstatistiek Van De In-, Uit-En Doorvoer Per Goederensoort, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 48.--NORWAY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average	1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1950-54:1960-64:					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	(1/)	1	4	6	4	4
Guatemala.....	0	2	1	2	1	(1/)
Mexico.....	(1/)	2	1	(1/)	0	(1/)
Paraguay.....	1	(1/)	0	0	0	0
United States.....	20	15	9	6	7	7
Other countries.....	1	1	2	2	1	2
Total.....	22	21	17	16	13	13

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Norges Handel (Oslo), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 49.--PHILIPPINES: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1960-64:					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	0	0	2	1	0	0
Brazil.....	5	(1/)	0	1	0	0
Egypt.....	(1/)	1	0	(1/)	1	(1/)
El Salvador.....	1	3	0	0	0	0
Greece.....	0	4	0	0	0	0
Guatemala.....	(1/)	3	1	0	0	0
Honduras.....	(1/)	1	(1/)	1	0	0
Mexico.....	16	20	23	18	(1/)	0
Nicaragua.....	2	6	2	(1/)	2	0
Sudan.....	0	4	1	0	(1/)	0
United States.....	123	131	134	138	142	154
Other countries.....	2	1	14	7	2	2
Total.....	149	174	177	166	147	156

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 50.--POLAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1953-57 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning Aug 1			
	1953-57	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
China, Mainland.....	16	1	0	0	0	0
USSR.....	311	313	373	334	562	435
Other Communist.....	6	1	0	0	0	0
Total Communist.....	333	315	373	334	562	435
Brazil.....	12	12	0	0	0	29
Egypt.....	28	49	27	30	68	37
Greece.....	(1/)	23	14	31	8	20
Iran.....	1	29	33	25	35	27
Israel.....	(1/)	2	0	0	0	0
Mexico.....	2	1	0	0	0	4
Pakistan.....	(1/)	2	32	32	40	42
Spain.....	0	5	0	0	0	0
Sudan.....	2	11	19	2	23	18
Syria.....	1	24	37	28	9	9
Turkey.....	10	9	26	23	24	19
Uganda.....	(1/)	(2/)	0	0	0	0
United States.....	32	130	136	46	0	44
Other non-Communist.....	19	5	1	0	3	0
Total non-Communist.....	107	302	325	217	210	249
Total all countries.....	440	617	698	551	772	684

1/ If any, included in other non-Communist countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Rocznik Statystyczny (Warsaw), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 51.--PORTUGAL: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Average		Year beginning Aug 1			
	1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Angola.....	22	40	62	97	135	120
Brazil.....	1	6	20	17	1	16
Colombia.....	0	3	15	7	2	0
East Africa 2/.....	(1/)	3	(1/)	2	2	1
Egypt.....	5	6	6	5	5	8
Greece.....	12	26	21	8	9	10
Guatemala.....	4	23	10	3	1	2
Mexico.....	14	0	6	2	(1/)	3
Mozambique.....	163	177	192	198	196	133
Nicaragua.....	19	18	12	3	0	6
Nigeria.....	(1/)	0	0	0	(1/)	0
Peru.....	1	2	3	3	2	3
Sudan.....	1	3	4	4	4	7
Syria.....	23	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey.....	51	37	60	48	26	112
United States.....	23	9	9	3	5	20
USSR.....	(1/)	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	3	7	6	15	4	9
Total.....	342	360	426	415	392	450

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Source: Instituto Nacional de estatística, Boletim Mensal (Lisbon), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 52.--REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN): IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average 1960-64 1/	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 2/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	0	0	2	(3/)	43	1
Brazil.....	6	7	72	147	192	70
Colombia.....	1	1	1	3	2	1
El Salvador.....	1	2	0	0	0	0
Guatemala.....	(3/)	6	26	5	0	1
India.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mexico.....	4	30	37	58	22	19
Nicaragua.....	2	21	24	18	0	(2/)
Pakistan.....	3	1	(3/)	0	0	2
Peru.....	1	1	0	6	2	0
Sudan.....	2	6	4	7	6	23
Tanzania.....	(3/)	0	0	0	0	1
Thailand.....	0	1	3	2	(3/)	1
Turkey.....	0	2	8	13	6	0
Uganda.....	2	9	1	8	1	0
United States.....	198	384	283	223	390	136
Other countries.....	2	(3/)	3	16	71	33
Total.....	223	471	464	507	735	288

1/ Calendar years. 2/ Aug.-Mar., estimate of Aug-July total is 575 3/ Less than 500 bales.

Source Industry of Free China (Taiwan).

TABLE 53.--SOVIET UNION: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar year					
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Albania.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
China, Mainland.....	61	0	0	0	0	0
Total Communist.....	62	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan.....	45	49	30	11	16	25
Brazil.....	73	37	16	24	4	0
Egypt.....	409	328	273	294	564	497
Greece.....	24	23	32	37	48	4
Iran.....	40	51	63	114	93	99
Mali.....	2	9	7	7	7	9
Mexico.....	14	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	6	24	21	35	52	28
Sudan.....	47	40	59	60	273	275
Syria.....	56	85	103	179	108	138
Turkey.....	1	9	11	13	8	34
Other non-Communist.....	7	9	13	9	11	6
Total non-Communist.....	724	664	628	783	1,184	1,115
Total all countries.....	786	664	628	783	1,184	1,115

Source: Foreign Trade of USSR and National Yearbook of the USSR for 1960 (Moscow), U.S. agricultural attaches, other representatives abroad.

TABLE 54 --SPAIN: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country or origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil.....	23	16	78	50	16	59
Colombia.....	0	0	18	0	37	23
Costa Rica.....	0	7	(1/)	0	0	0
Egypt.....	25	34	61	18	16	25
Greece.....	2	28	10	16	45	71
Guatemala.....	2	2	(1/)	0	9	35
Iran.....	(1/)	0	0	0	1	0
Nicaragua.....	(1/)	0	2	0	0	3
Pakistan.....	3	24	34	6	(1/)	14
Sudan.....	3	7	8	11	22	28
Syria.....	2	5	52	39	15	0
Turkey.....	10	28	32	24	22	120
United States 2/.....	107	8	13	15	71	39
Other countries.....	3	1	4	8	6	19
Total.....	180	160	312	187	260	436

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Includes imports of Mexican cotton which may be estimated by reference to tables 2, 14, and 15 for exports of United States and Mexican cotton to Spain.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 55 --SWEDEN: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1950-54 and 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	(1/)	1	(2/)	0	0	0
Brazil.....	14	6	3	12	20	14
Egypt.....	8	2	3	1	(2/)	0
Israel.....	0	(2/)	1	(2/)	(2/)	2
Mexico.....	17	1	0	0	0	0
Paraguay.....	5	1	0	0	0	0
Peru.....	4	2	0	(2/)	0	0
Turkey.....	(2/)	1	(2/)	1	0	0
United States.....	60	87	54	49	31	14
Zaire, Republic of 3/.....	6	(2/)	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	23	4	3	1	2	1
Total.....	137	105	64	64	53	31

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

3/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

Source: Kommersiella Meddelanden (Stockholm), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 56.--SWITZERLAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of origin	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average					
	1950-54	1960-64	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	0	2	0	0	0	0
Brazil.....	4	8	19	16	9	7
Colombia.....	0	1	12	8	9	0
East Africa 1/.....	1	2	5	9	8	6
Egypt.....	50	15	22	16	19	23
Greece.....	(2/)	1	9	9	10	9
Guatemala.....	(2/)	2	12	12	14	14
Mexico.....	21	28	28	35	11	1
Morocco.....	(2/)	1	2	3	2	(2/)
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	2	(2/)	0	0	(2/)
Nigeria.....	0	4	1	3	5	2
Pakistan.....	1	2	3	2	1	2
Paraguay.....	1	1	1	2	1	2
Peru.....	23	43	26	27	33	26
Sudan.....	3	4	17	12	10	14
Syria.....	5	3	1	1	4	7
Turkey.....	1	6	27	20	34	47
United States.....	48	65	19	10	18	18
USSR.....	1	(2/)	(2/)	0	1	2
Other countries.....	8	7	7	12	9	16
Total.....	167	197	211	197	198	196

1/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monatsstatistik des Aussenhandels der Schweiz, Statistique mensuelle du Commerce extérieur de la Suisse (Bern), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 57.--THAILAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of origin	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average					
	1960-64	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	3	9	1	49	44	32
Mexico.....	3	8	2	4	5	2
Nicaragua.....	3	1	1	3	2	(2/)
South Africa.....	0	1	0	1	(2/)	(2/)
Sudan.....	(2/)	1	(2/)	0	2	2
United States.....	35	107	72	64	129	41
Other countries.....	4	2	2	14	30	20
Total.....	48	129	78	135	212	97

1/ Aug-Jan. estimate of Aug-July total is 150.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Report of the Imports and Exports of Thailand.

TABLE 58.--UNITED KINGDOM: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1950-54:	1960-64:				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	1	(1/)	0	0	9	2
Argentina.....	53	23	(1/)	4	16	2
Brazil.....	157	77	77	71	18	39
Burma.....	(2/)	9	(1/)	(1/)	0	0
Cameroon.....	0	5	2	4	5	1
Central African Republic.....	0	(1/)	11	9	7	2
Chad.....	(3/)	12	2	1	3	1
Colombia.....	(3/)	26	121	127	98	62
Congo (Brazza).....	32	1	3	1	8	7
East Africa <u>4/</u>	92	16	27	26	34	24
Egypt.....	166	29	19	5	20	16
El Salvador.....	9	1	1	(1/)	(1/)	0
Greece.....	3	5	8	7	12	18
Guatemala.....	1	10	6	4	1	4
India.....	2/106	4	4	1	(1/)	1
Iran.....	9	81	26	42	43	11
Iraq.....	3	2	1	0	(1/)	0
Israel.....	0	2	5	28	33	15
Ivory Coast.....	0	1	10	12	8	1
Malawi.....	1	1	7	14	2	12
Mexico.....	69	27	21	8	0	1
Netherlands.....	3	4	4	1	2	1
Nicaragua.....	6	22	15	8	4	1
Nigeria.....	93	43	5	6	15	1
Pakistan.....	(2/)	29	61	11	7	31
Paraguay.....	5	2	1	4	2	5
Peru.....	96	60	30	27	27	37
South Africa, Republic of.....	(1/)	5	6	12	9	6
Southern Yemen.....	5	16	0	3	6	0
Spain.....	0	7	(1/)	0	1	(1/)
Sudan.....	199	104	60	78	56	38
Syria.....	40	6	(1/)	(1/)	1	(1/)
Togo.....	0	(1/)	4	2	3	0
Turkey.....	10	103	97	107	95	94
United States <u>5/</u>	466	286	61	48	113	74
USSR.....	25	24	53	41	35	55
West Indies.....	4	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0
Other countries.....	12	18	30	31	50	29
Total.....	1,666	1,062	778	743	743	591

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Included with India. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. 5/ Includes Mexican cotton transshipped through United States ports.

Source: The Raw Cotton Commission, Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 59. --UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1950-54 AND 1960-64, ANNUAL 1968-71

(Bales of 480 pounds net)						
Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1950-54	1960-64				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	(1/)	1	1	0	(1/)	3
Burma.....	(1/)	3	0	0	0	0
India.....	29	14	11	9	7	12
Mexico.....	15	24	18	19	1	18
Pakistan.....	8	6	6	1	3	9
Peru.....	13	22	9	7	7	7
Sudan.....	2	3	4	4	10	13
Egypt 2/.....	83	61	17	11	9	10
USSR.....	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	2	1	2	1	0	0
Total 3/.....	152	135	68	52	37	72

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Effective November 1971, UAR is now Egypt. 3/ Includes small quantities reexported and excludes picker lap imports reported by the Bureau of the Census as raw cotton.

Source: Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 60. --UNITED STATES: COTTON IMPORT QUOTAS, IMPORTS UNDER QUOTAS,
AND OTHER IMPORTS, CROP YEARS 1971-72 AND 1972-73

(Bales of 480 pounds net)				
Type and staple length of cotton	Quotas and imports under quotas			
	Kind of quota	Amount of quota	Imports	
			1971-72	1972-73 1/
		1,000-bale equivalent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Upland:				
Under 1-1/8".....	Country	30.2	20.9	4.6
Long staple:				
1-1/8" or more, but less than 1-3/8".....	Global	9.5	.0	.1
1-5/32" or more, but less than 1-3/8" (Tanguis).....	Global	3.1	.1	.0
1-3/8" or more, but less than 1-11/16".....	Global	(82.5	(30.1	(
1-11/16" and over.....	Global			3.4
Total, 1-1/8" or more.....		95.1	30.1	3.5
Total, all quotas.....		125.3	51.1	8.1
		Imports not subject to quota		
Harsh or rough of less than 3/4".....			20.9	4.3
Total imports.....			2/ 72.0	12.4

1/ Aug.-Oct raw cotton.

2/ Excludes picker lap imports reported by the Bureau of the Census as raw cotton.

Source: Compiled from official reports of the U.S. Customs and Census Bureaus.

TABLE 63.--COTTON: IMPORTS INTO FREE WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE USSR
ANNUAL 1966-71

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	10	5	4	4	1	8
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	4	8	3	2	4	17
Canada.....	50	95	55	12	0	0
Finland.....	57	63	53	42	52	57
France.....	104	93	88	84	89	197
Germany, West.....	86	81	49	48	34	69
Hong Kong.....	7	3	14	13	33	29
Ireland.....	2	1	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Italy.....	58	57	26	37	17	(2/19
Japan.....	222	293	316	301	140	329
Netherlands.....	5	3	(1/)	(1/)	6	(1/)
Switzerland.....	1	1	(1/)	0	1	2
United Kingdom.....	86	67	53	41	35	55
Yugoslavia 3/.....	57	120	139	32	113	(4/51
Total Free World.....	749	890	801	616	525	833

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Aug-March 1971.

3/ July-June year.

4/ July-Dec. 1971.

Source: Report from importing countries, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 61.--URUGUAY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1960-64					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	2	3	7	13	10	19
Mexico.....	4	5	2	1	(1/)	(1/)
Paraguay.....	7	19	15	4	15	(1/)
Peru.....	7	5	3	6	3	2
United States.....	6	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	1	0	0	1	1	1
Total.....	27	32	27	25	29	22

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: La Importacion del Uruguay, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 62.--YUGOSLAVIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of origin	(Bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Fiscal years					
	Average	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 1/
	1960-64					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	3	2	(2/)	3	4	0
Central African Republic.....	(3/)	1	0	0	0	9
Chad.....	3	4	20	1	14	11
East Africa.....	6	0	7	6	24	4
Egypt.....	56	47	43	24	46	4
Greece.....	45	45	51	46	43	6
India.....	1	0	(2/)	6	5	(2/)
Iran.....	6	(2/)	38	9	51	9
Israel.....	3	0	5	7	1	0
Mali.....	1	6	11	5	0	0
Mexico.....	4	1	0	8	0	0
Morocco.....	1	0	3	2	0	0
Niger.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria.....	1	1	0	0	5	0
Pakistan.....	10	34	46	2	36	8
Sudan.....	10	4	23	11	13	2
Syria.....	6	0	27	0	13	0
Turkey.....	4	3	19	32	23	1
United States.....	112	64	40	27	2	0
USSR.....	2	120	139	76	168	51
Other countries.....	5	29	12	2	10	1
Total.....	279	361	484	267	458	106

1/ July-Dec., estimate of July-June total is 322. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Statistics of the Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

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COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE SOVIET UNION Preliminary Report of a U.S. Team 1/

Summary and Conclusions

When the U.S. cotton production team visited the Soviet Union, the cotton harvest was in progress and the crop was then estimated to be at least as large as the record 11.1 million bales (480 lb. net) harvested in 1971. This is equivalent to about 7.1 million metric tons of unginned or seed cotton. 2/ The current crop was about a week or 10 days later than normal, but there was general optimism that the officially planned production level of 6.6 million tons of unginned cotton would be significantly exceeded. Although cotton production has always been beset with serious problems in the USSR, this has not prevented that country from expanding its production to such an extent that, in 3 of the past 6 years it has led the world in cotton production.

Among the major problems faced by Soviet cotton are the pressure for early maturing varieties of Upland and extra-long staple (ELS) cottons. The most southern cotton-growing area in the Soviet Union is on about the same latitude as Fresno, California, and the northern boundaries of Arkansas and North Carolina. The northern areas of production are on

1/ Team members were: Horace G. Porter, Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C.; G. Stanley Brown, U.S. Agricultural Attache, Moscow; Angel O. Byrne, USSR Area Specialist, Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C.; Jasper E. Jernigan, Regional Cotton Specialist, Extension Service, Memphis, Tenn.; Graydon E. Nichols, cotton farmer, Hanford, Calif.; and Thomas R. Richmond, Research Agronomist (Cotton), Agricultural Research Service, College Station, Tex.

2/ As of early December, USSR cotton deliveries are reported to have reached 7.2 million tons of unginned cotton. Records had been established in Uzbek SSR, Turkmen SSR, and Azerbaidzhan SSR, and Kazakh SSR had nearly equaled its record. Recent data on the level of deliveries in Tadzhik SSR and Kirgiz SSR were not available at that time.

about the same latitude as Salem, Oregon; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and the northern boundary of New York State. These latter areas are well to the north of any other major cotton producing area in the world.

Verticillium wilt is another major problem in a number of important cotton areas. Because of the seriousness of this disease, a high priority is given to cotton breeding and other research programs designed to develop wilt resistant varieties and cultural practices which facilitate successful production of cotton on wilt infested soils. Extensive areas also suffer as a result of soil salinity and in some cases high water tables.

Despite their enormity and severity, distinct progress in coping with these major cotton problems was reported. The comparatively new Tashkent 1, 2, and 3 varieties are represented as performing better on wilt infested soils than the older established previously grown varieties such as 108F. Improved drainage and other ameliorating practices are reducing soil salinity in the root growing zone and higher yields are reported.

New lands continue to be brought under irrigation and cotton is given a high priority for such land. Cotton also receives priority treatment in terms of fertilizer and water allotments.

Considering the amount and kinds of machinery that exist in cotton areas and the large amounts of labor used on cotton farms and in procurement centers and gins, the U.S. team noted the marked differences between labor use in the Soviet Union and the United States. The U.S. farmer or ginner gives close attention to his labor and power costs. Such appeared not to be the case on some of the farms visited in the Soviet Union where in addition to considerable power machinery, including mechanical cotton pickers, work brigades might be assigned at the rate of one full-time worker for each 5 to 10 acres of cotton. In some of the newer cotton areas where population is less dense--such as the Hungry Steppe--labor efficiency is considerably higher but still low by comparison with the United States.

Members of the U.S. cotton team were keenly aware of various aspects of cotton production in the Soviet Union that they would have liked to pursue in greater detail. This is not intended to criticize in any way the program that was developed for the team. It merely recognizes the importance of Russia's cotton producing industry and the many marked differences found between cotton production in the Soviet Union and the United States. While the team recognizes that it is expected to look ahead at what may transpire over the next few years, its members approach this task with considerable trepidation.

Any effort to look ahead at what the future level of cotton production in the Soviet Union may be in several years involves a cumulative assessment of a number of separate factors. Indications are that the Government will continue to give a high priority to cotton production

and that this will be reflected in the continuation of policies ^{3/}: (1) To extend irrigation into new areas capable of producing cotton and to give priority to cotton for the use of such land; (2) to improve water distribution and drainage systems, and to restore the productive capability of soils that have become saline; (3) to develop new and improved varieties of cotton and agronomic practices suited to the various ecological areas; (4) to provide machinery, fertilizer, insecticides, and herbicides on a priority basis for cotton production; (5) to encourage high production on state and collective farms by means of production targets, publicity with respect to goals and recognition of superior accomplishment; and (6) incentive prices. If these policies are continued, the team believes that the technology of cotton production is sufficiently advanced, and resources such as land, labor, machines, irrigation, and water in sufficient supply (or potential supply) as to justify the expectation that cotton production in the Soviet Union will experience a slight but steady upward trend over the next several years. However, the team does not visualize circumstances under which production will expand dramatically over such a period. Nor, as indicated above, does the team expect any lessening of the national commitment to cotton production which could be expected to lead to a declining trend in cotton output.

Background

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has wanted for several years to increase its knowledge of cotton production in the Soviet Union where the records indicate that the number of bales of cotton harvested had jumped from less than 7.5 million per year before 1962 to 11.1 million bales in 1971. The opportunity to send a cotton team into the USSR developed in the summer of 1972. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture cooperated with the team by developing a work program that included all of the major components requested by the United States. These included conferences with key officials of: the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, Moscow; the Ministries of Agriculture in Azerbaidzhan, Uzbekistan, and Tadzhikistan Republics; and cotton related research institutes in the above-mentioned Republics and in Leningrad. The team also visited and held conferences with officials of collective farms, procurement centers, and gins located in the aforementioned cotton producing Republics which account for about 80 percent of total USSR cotton production. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture arranged for one of its extremely knowledgeable cotton specialists and a very capable Intourist interpreter to accompany the team while in the Soviet Union. Both of these individuals made distinct contributions to the team's study. The team also held conferences with key officials of the American Embassy, Moscow.

At each point visited, the team was accorded a friendly and cordial reception and all discussions took place in the same agreeable and cooperative atmosphere. The Russian officials also supplied the team with a number of their scientific publications on various aspects of cotton production and they supplied current data to update various

^{3/} No significance should be attached to the order in which these policies are listed.

statistical series relating to Soviet cotton production. It was clear that the Soviets are proud of their accomplishments to date in all lines of activity relating to cotton production, but it is also apparent that they seek even better and higher achievements. They are aware that they face problems, but they are striving to develop solutions. Time after time they expressed the conviction that the USSR and the United States, as the world's two strongest economic powers and the two largest cotton producers, need to work together in exchanging scientific information and in enabling scientists and other key leaders of each country to visit the other country on missions such as our team's visit. Those whom we met that had been to the United States under the U.S.-USSR Agricultural Exchange Program greatly appreciated having seen our country and were pleased to welcome us to theirs.

Importance of Cotton

In the cotton-producing Republics of Azerbaidzhan and Central Asia, cotton is but one of many lines of agricultural activity and yet it is the dominant agricultural product produced. Furthermore, in most, if not all of these Republics, it is the dominating factor in their entire economy. Clearly, it is Government policy to give cotton top priority for resources whether land, water, labor, machinery, or fertilizer. Many other lines of economic activity operate primarily to support the growth and development of the cotton producing industry. If irrigation water becomes scarce for an extended period, it is cotton that receives top priority; other crops must take the reduction.

Quite frequently, it was indicated that the USSR is committed to expanding cotton production and their 1971-75 National Plan calls for cotton area to reach 3 million hectares (7.4 million acres) by the end of the period, compared with 2.8 million hectares (6.8 million acres) in 1971. Their 1975 goal for production is a crop of 7.2 million metric tons of seed cotton (11.2 million bales of lint), or only slightly above the 1971 level of 7.1 million metric tons (11.1 million bales). Cotton officials visualize continually rising needs for greater cotton production as the population increases and per capita use of fiber expands. Over the long-run they talk of more reservoirs to better utilize available water resources, of improved canal systems that reduce water losses, and of the extension of irrigated cotton cultivation into certain arid or semiarid areas that hold a potential for cotton production if water is provided.

Offsetting part of this proposed expansion of cotton on new land will be some displacement of cotton by vegetable and fruit crops in established cultivated areas near population centers. Also, in certain areas where soil salinity or verticillium wilt are serious problems, a reduction in cotton acreage may be brought about by crop rotation schemes or some of the various practices employed to correct salinity.

Outward evidence of the importance of cotton in the economy of the Republics visited was manifested in the widespread use of the cotton boll as a major design in fabric, handcraft, china, gates and gateposts, wall sections, fountains, and even as decorative lights around street lamp posts along principal avenues. These manifestations were especially

noticeable in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, the largest cotton producing Republic in the USSR.

Psychology of Plan Fulfillment

One of the team's most vivid impressions during our travels in the cotton-producing Republics of the USSR is the universal importance attached to the yearly production goal or plan for cotton. Over-fulfillment of the plan is a badge of achievement that is the ambition of managers and administrators at all levels. Huge sign boards in the streets and public buildings of capital cities, towns, and cotton-producing farms proclaim the planned production of the Republic, Oblast, Rayon, or farm, as the case might be. Charts, showing the performance in recent years of actual production in relation to the plan for cotton and other important crops, are much in evidence.

Farms typically allocate approximately one-fourth of their "expected earnings to labor" to bonuses designed to provide the maximum incentive to exceed, or at least to fulfill, the plan. During harvest time, daily newspapers report the previous day's deliveries to the state procurement points and also season-to-date deliveries against the plan. One farm visited was obviously making a strong effort to see that each day's picking and delivery was larger than the previous day's. In many places, including museums and exhibit halls of economic achievement in the major cities, there were displayed large photographs of people honored for exceeding the plan or other outstanding performance at the work brigade, farm, or district levels. Obvious objectives are to develop a real sense of rivalry at each level of activity to stimulate an extra effort to exceed the plan or quota by the largest possible margin.

Acreage, Yield, and Production Trends

Cotton acreage, as reported officially by the USSR, has remained within the fairly narrow range of 2.1 to 2.8 million hectares (5.1 and 6.8 million acres) in 22 of the past 23 years. Over most of this period, acreage has shown a gradually rising trend. Production has trended upward at a steeper rate, and this season and last, it has been twice as high as in 1950. It was expected by Soviet officials that the crop being harvested at the time of the team's visit would equal or be slightly above the 1971 production of 7.1 million tons of seed cotton--the equivalent of 11.1 million bales. ^{4/}

However, at the time of the visit, the current crop averaged about a week or 10 days later than last season and it remained to be seen whether it would open satisfactorily. Nights were already quite cool. Over the areas covered by the team, cotton fields varied greatly with respect to maturity--some were almost completely open, while others still had a high percentage of green bolls. In the event of damage to unopened green bolls as a result of cold weather, the quality of a portion of the cotton crop could be significantly influenced.

^{4/} See note 2 on page 1.

Reports from the USSR show that in recent years there has been a substantial upward trend in both yield per unit of land area and in total production of cotton. In fact, in 3 of the past 6 years, Russian cotton production has exceeded that of the United States and ranked first in the world.

There has been an inclination in certain quarters--including some individuals who have visited Russian cotton areas as tourists in recent years--to question reported production levels. Even so, we as a team, presently are inclined to accept the Russian reports of deliveries of seed cotton, and of ginnings, at face value. Relevant data will be carefully studied, however, before the team issues its final report. It is recognized that their system of harvesting includes some very low-quality gleanings--which, if used at all in the textile industry, would go into only the lowest quality products. Some of this may also be used as padding in quilted-type garments or similar items.

Because of this harvesting characteristic in the USSR, approximately 3 to 5 percent of the total production might be discounted. Such an adjustment would put their estimated production on a comparable basis with that of most other cotton producing countries of the world. However, since some of this low grade cotton is known to enter international trade and appears in the consumption figures of countries where the cotton is used, it probably would be better not to discount the production level.

Pricing

As a part of each 5-year plan, the Soviet Government establishes a basic price for cotton, which remains fixed for the duration of the plan. Under the 1971-75 plan, the price per ton of seed cotton for each of the four grades of both Upland cotton and extra-long staple cotton vary considerably, depending on the efficiency with which the various areas raise cotton. In high-salinity or other relatively low-yielding areas, prices per ton are set higher than in the higher-yielding areas. ^{5/} For example, the price of Grade 1 Upland cotton ranges from 490 rubles per metric ton of unginned cotton in high-yielding areas (roughly equivalent to 26.1 cents per pound of lint ^{6/7/}) to as high as 615 rubles per ton of unginned cotton in low-

^{5/} It is the team's understanding that such differentials in prices are used for other commodities as well as cotton.

^{6/} The conversion of ruble values into meaningful U.S. currency equivalents is fraught with problems because there is no regular established market for the "internal ruble". Travelers must convert their dollars into rubles when traveling in the Soviet Union at a set value of \$1.22, but this is known to be much higher than the typical level at which business transactions occasionally take place in Western Europe. Conversions in this report are made at the assumed level of 1 ruble=40 U.S. cents.

^{7/} In the absence of any ruble farm price for cottonseed or ginning charge, these conversions assume that the seed pays the cost of storage at the procurement center, transportation to the gin, and ginning costs, and that the procurement price of unginned cotton is in substance the return for lint which is assumed to be 34 percent for Upland cotton and 28 percent for extra-long staple cotton.

yielding areas (roughly equivalent to 32.8 cents per pound of lint). The corresponding range for extra-long staple cotton is from 829 to 970 rubles per ton of unginned cotton (roughly equivalent to from 53.7 to 62.9 cents per pound of lint). The average price for Grade 1 Upland cotton is reported to be 546 rubles per ton and for Grade 1 extra-long staple cotton, 900 rubles per ton. (These are equivalent to roughly 29.1 and 58.3 cents, respectively, per pound of lint). Prices for Grades 2, 3, and 4 of both Upland and extra-long staple cotton are progressively lower.

In addition to the prices which apply to all the production on state farms and to the designated "planned" production goal on collective farms, there is a price bonus of 50 percent of the base procurement price for all above-plan production. This bonus price, which was established in 1969 to boost cotton production, and which was one direct cause of the bumper crop of 1970, is paid only to collective farms.

Production Practices

Mechanization has had an impact on cotton production and harvesting in the USSR. Machines are available for land preparation, planting, cultivating, spraying, and harvesting. Apparently all of these machines had been or were being used to some extent in all areas visited. It should be noted that mechanical pickers are not used to pick cotton from which the seed is to be used as planting seed, nor are they used for early-picked extra-long staple cotton.

The team concluded that machine efficiency was rather low, and by U.S. standards, considerably out of balance with labor availability and use. Labor input was estimated to be about 200 man hours per acre for production and harvesting. Each practice--from stalk removal from the fields during the fall season through harvesting the crop the following year--seems to require relatively high hand-labor expenditures. Among these practices are: Stalk removal, thinning, weed hoeing, irrigation of unlevelled fields, picking (in some areas), and gleaning of fields after harvesters have made two trips over the field. It was estimated that machine pickers leave at least 20 percent of the cotton in the field on the stalks and on the ground. But, as far as the team could determine, such cotton is always carefully picked up mostly by hand and made a part of the total seed-cotton harvest.

A large portion of the crop is dried in drying yards before delivery to the procurement center or gin. The dumping, spreading, stirring, and reloading also require large amounts of hand labor.

Mechanical harvesters pick a considerable proportion of the crop in some areas. Both two-row and newer four-row pickers are commonly used on 60-cm. (24 inch) rows. Only two-row pickers are used on 90-cm. (36 inch) rows but the team was told that a four-row picker for 90-cm. rows is being developed. The current trend appeared to be for increased use to be made of the wider rows.

Topping of cotton plants toward the end of the fruiting period is a customary and widespread practice. The Upland plants are topped to a height of about 1 meter (39 inches) and ELS plants are topped to about 110 cm. (43 inches). Reasons given for topping are to open up the plant, to hasten boll maturation, and to increase picking efficiency. Topping by machine is practiced, but most topping that the team saw appeared to have been done by hand. Most of the cotton is defoliated with chlorate defoliants before harvesting. Some phosphates are also being used for defoliation.

The USSR gives cotton a high priority on fertilizer availability. Throughout the areas visited, fertilizer practices were similar. Soil tests reportedly were used extensively for determining fertilizer needs. Fertilizer was generally reported to be applied at the rate of 150 to 250 kilograms per hectare (134 to 223 pounds per acre) for both nitrogen and phosphorous and from 0 to 70 kilograms per hectare (0 to 62 pounds per acre) for potassium. No micronutrients were being used since tests were reported to indicate that there are no deficiencies. Some farms that are following a rotation pattern of 7 years of cotton followed by 3 years of alfalfa reported applying about 40 tons of animal manure per hectare between the third and fourth year the land was in cotton.

Considerable hand labor is used for weed control in spite of the fact that herbicides were reported to have been used rather widely and tractor cultivation equipment is abundant. Cotoran is reported to be the only herbicide applied for control of annual weeds. Farm officials reported that Cotoran can control up to 90 percent of their annual weeds which include pigweed, purslane, morning glory, and annual grasses. Some Dalapon is being used on perennial weeds such as Johnson grass, and Bermuda grass. Nutsedge is a problem but is handled by cultivation, rotation, and hand hoeing. One practice being followed to control perennials is that of deep plowing and harrowing rhizomes.

With few exceptions, cotton fields were found to be clean on all farms visited. Those seen from roadsides may have had more weeds than the fields visited but for the most part they would be classed as generally clean.

Some agricultural chemicals appeared to be in much more abundant supply than others. The team was frequently told that commercial use was low to nil in the case of some insecticides and herbicides for which favorable test results were reported by experiment stations. In most cases, the key factor appeared to be whether the material was produced in the Soviet Union or was imported. If produced domestically, they could expect to obtain desired quantities, but as long as it remained an imported item, the availability might be insufficient for widespread use unless it were granted priority status for foreign exchange as appears to be the case with Cotoran, which is imported from Switzerland.

Although the team believes that the strong Government policy, in support of expanded cotton production and its manifestation in a number of programs to encourage the achievement of this objective, will result in gradual expansion of cotton production; it is nonetheless aware of the presence of important negative factors. Among these are the problems with verticillium wilt, clearly the most serious disease problem faced by cotton in the Soviet Union. Efforts to deal with it include breeding, land selection, crop rotation, and stalk removal from fields. The first of these is discussed in the section dealing with breeding and genetics, and stalk removal is mentioned briefly in the section on production practices.

The farm operator can exert some influence on the wilt problem by deciding which fields should be placed in cotton and which should be in other uses. In areas of widespread and intense infestation, and especially in the typical situation where cotton occupies a high percentage of the total irrigated cropland on the farm, the manager may have little noninfested irrigated land available and thereby be forced to decide whether to plant cotton on heavily infested land and suffer a loss of yield or to reduce his cotton acreage.

The most frequently mentioned and highest regarded rotation is cotton-alfalfa. It involves something of the same type of impasse. A farmer bothered by wilt may want to place some of his most severely infested cotton land into alfalfa. However, he may find that to do so will jeopardize the farm meeting its goal for cotton production and thus reduce its income. Therefore, the fullest control of verticillium wilt through either land selection or crop rotation is difficult, or maybe impossible when such a high percentage of irrigated cropland is devoted to cotton.

The team felt that rotations are accorded a higher potential for effective control of wilt in the USSR than in the United States, but that, in practice, the U.S. farmer's performance with respect to rotation may be better largely because the U.S. farmer typically places a lower percentage of his potential cotton land in that crop in any given year.

Generally, farmers and professional people in the field seemed to think that they had had greater success with wilt control through plant resistance and crop rotation than is experienced in the United States. However, toward the end of the study when we discussed these practices with scientists at the Institutes of Plant Protection and Plant Breeding in Leningrad, the team concluded from the information made available to them that success in the USSR with wilt control through variety resistance and rotations was about on the same level as in the United States.

Other diseases were mentioned and dismissed as being of little significance in their cotton production operations. Some scientists reported that seedling diseases, perhaps rhizoctonia, occasionally caused a minor problem. The team was told that cotton planting seed is treated with a fungicide in which compounds of copper are the chemically active ingredients.

The cotton insect problems throughout the USSR are minor compared with those in the United States. Spider mites and the cotton moth were the pests generally mentioned as requiring control measures. Systox is the insecticide generally used for spider mites. Newer experimental materials such as Folozan (France) and Milbex (Japan) give control of mites which have become resistant to older chemicals in some areas. These materials apparently are in the same chemical family as Kelthane. During the team's tour, no evidence of spider mite damage was observed.

The cotton moth is the major cotton insect. It lays eggs on cotton foliage and the larva feeds on squares and bolls much like our bollworm (Heliothis). About three generations develop each year, and when present in damaging numbers, these pests may require up to four applications of Sevin per year for control.

There appears to be some confusion or misunderstanding as to whether this moth belongs to the genus Heliothis or Chlorida. The team is inclined to feel that it belongs to the latter but it will seek further guidance from entomologists on this matter for inclusion in the final report.

Irrigation and Water Management

The team was informed by Republic and local officials in the cotton areas that 100 percent of the cotton crop was under irrigation. They pointed out that ample water was available for irrigation of their current acreage. However, they mentioned that in parts of Uzbekistan, water shortages sometimes existed between mid-July and mid-August.

Approximate irrigation water requirements ranged from 20 inches in areas of higher rainfall to 48 inches in areas of lower rainfall. The cotton area was practically all preirrigated--in the winter on heavy textured soils and in the spring on lighter soils. Four to five crop irrigations were usual. Officials estimated that 99 percent of the irrigated cotton received water from irrigation projects and delivery canals, while only 1 percent was derived from deep-well pumps. No deep-well pumps were seen.

The team traveled through one or two projects in which arid (desert) lands were being developed for irrigation by land leveling to an engineered grade with heavy mechanical dirt-moving machines. However, as far as could be determined, the fields or land areas now producing cotton had received little or no big scale land leveling or grading. As is to be expected under such conditions, there was considerable variation in the length of the water run. A small percentage of the land was naturally smooth and level enough to allow rather long runs. But in most fields the slope of the land was such that short to very short runs had to be used in order to achieve anything approaching uniformity in water distribution. Water was usually delivered to the high point of a cotton field in an open ditch but occasionally by means of open concrete flumes. From the delivery point on the supply canals the water was distributed to the field in small open ditches and run down each furrow by gravity. The average

length of run was short. No pipelines, siphon pipes, gated pipe, or sprinklers were observed in use. The only lightweight irrigation pipe observed was designed to be coupled together with a gasket and four bolts. This pipe was on an experiment station.

Cotton is irrigated later in the season than is customary in the United States. The team observed fields being irrigated as late as October 6, when one-third to a half of the crop was in the green-boll stage. Many other fields were wet as a result of recent irrigation when seen at the end of September and the first part of October. In some fields, irrigation water had been applied after the first picking had been made. Officials stated that the practice of late irrigation is old and well established, and it was reported that it increased the yield and also improved the quality of both the lint and seed. However, there appeared to be some uncertainty on the part of some Soviet cotton specialists whether late irrigations increased or decreased yields on wilt infested areas.

Of all of the cotton production practices that we saw in the USSR, the practice of late-season irrigation was the most strikingly different from those in the United States. In the United States, irrigation at such a relatively late stage of crop maturity would be fatal for a number of reasons: (1) Reductions in yield and fiber quality would be expected as a result of (a) reduced maturity rates caused by suboptimal, but above freezing, temperatures or (b) by a precipitous cut-off of growth and damage to immature fibers in green (unopened) bolls as a result of a killing frost or (c) or both. (2) Excessive vegetative growth which would impede harvesting operations and cause a lowering of lint grades. (3) Increase costs of insect control and provide greater opportunity for successful over-wintering of diapausing insects.

Concerning irrigation productivity, one farm official reported that one man could irrigate about 2 hectares (5 acres) of cotton. After observing the irrigation methods utilized in many areas, the singular most impressive point was the high labor requirement to water the cotton.

Harvesting, Storing, and Ginning

In harvesting as well as in other aspects of cotton production, the USSR attaches great importance to development and use of machines that will perform jobs previously done by hand. Ten years ago (1962) some 9 percent of the Soviet cotton crop was picked mechanically. In 1971, 38 percent was mechanically picked. The various people interviewed expect the proportion of the crop that will be picked mechanically to continue to increase. The team saw both two- and four-row pickers in use in fields of Upland cotton. Extra-long staple cotton is still picked by hand, but efforts are being made to design machines that will handle extra-long staple cotton satisfactorily.

The team concluded that picking efficiency appeared to be low compared with U.S. experience. In one instance where open cotton represented between one-half and three-quarters of a bale per acre, the picking efficiency was very low and a large part of the open cotton was being left on the plant or knocked to the ground. However, in general, the picking efficiency averaged higher than in this particular instance. The team was told that following the second picking, it was customary to remove late or unharvested bolls with a stripper and to glean the fields by hand or machine for cotton that was otherwise missed.

Cotton is hauled from the field to the drying floor and then to the procurement centers in "universal trailers" that hold about two bales and are equipped with hydraulic dumping mechanisms working off the tractor that pulls them. Since the trailer boxes are rather small in relation to the basket on the picker, the process of dumping the picker basket is slow and labor-consuming, since a considerable amount of cotton spills over the sides of the trailer and must be picked up by hand and returned to the trailer. Furthermore, because of the small trailer box, cotton must be tramped after the first picker-basket load is deposited to make room for loading additional amounts.

All cotton is sold by the farms unginne. Under the Russian system, there are four grades of unginne cotton; based on fiber quality, moisture and trash content. In Central Asia, No. 1 grade seed cotton must not exceed 8 percent moisture, No. 2 grade 10 percent, No. 3 grade 11 percent, and No. 4 grade 13 percent. The corresponding values for cotton in the Transcaucasus are 1 percentage point higher. The cotton is sampled, graded, and weighed at the gin or procurement center to which delivered. Seed cotton intended for planting seed is kept separate and given special handling. Both procurement centers and gins are equipped with dryers so additional drying can be done if needed. The cotton is distributed by homogeneous lots--stacks--that take into account grade, variety, and type of picking.

The stacks which are formed on raised concrete basis are typically about 80 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 30 feet high, and hold from 300 to 500 metric tons of seed cotton (about 500 to 800 bales). Each procurement center typically handles from 10,000 to 14,000 tons (about 16,000 to 22,000 bales) and each gin about 45,000 tons of unginne cotton (about 70,000 bales of lint). A large amount of labor is expended in unloading, stacking, and covering the cotton and then in the movement of the cotton from stack to gin.

The gins visited were powered by electricity and equipped with seed cotton cleaners, belt distributors and 80 saw gin stands. Contrary to the practice in the United States where linters are removed from cotton seed at the oil mills, in the USSR a single (or first) cut of linters is taken at the ginning plant immediately after the ginning operation (removal of lint from seed). Special linter-saw machines (similar to those used at U.S. oil mills) are used for this purpose. These are located or operated in a room or building adjacent to the main gin room.

Labor requirements are high by U.S. practice. Typically, a gin crew consists of 18-20 people. Gins run three 7-hour shifts per day and operate 10 to 11 months per year. Russian cotton bales which averaged about 485 pounds net weight, are wrapped in either light jute or cotton bagging. The bales measure 37 inches long, 30 inches wide, and 24 inches deep. They are tied with 9 to 11 wires or bands and have a density of about 34 pounds per cubic foot. Extra-long staple cotton was reported to be mostly ginned on roller gins of which there are eleven 12-stand gins in the Soviet Union.

Reclamation and Soil Problems

In each Republic visited, officials informed the team that high salinity and high water tables restricted the yields in many of the producing areas. However, they also stressed that they had been successful in continuously increasing the yields in these areas by leaching the salts below the root zone through construction of drainage systems and applications of water. Gypsum was used in some areas where high sodium content was a problem. The drainage systems seen in the fields were mostly open-ditch type. The team also observed some areas of high water table and high salinity where no drainage systems were apparent and others, where the present systems were inadequate for the purpose intended.

In all the Republics visited, it was evident that the USSR is pursuing a policy of developing and expanding irrigated lands by reconditioning old salted-up areas, by bringing new desert land into cultivation, and by extending irrigation into areas that formerly were nonirrigated farming areas. Some of the land, as in the Hungry Steppe area, contain soil that is high in salts and sodium and also has a high water table. In these areas, draglines were observed constructing drainage ditches to lower the water table. The leached water was either pumped to evaporation ponds or mixed with fresh water and pumped back on the land.

Other areas being newly developed, such as in the Vakhsh Valley in Tadzhikistan, contained productive soils in their natural state. These were being developed by leveling and constructing irrigation systems to supply water to the land. In some cases, this involves raising the water a considerable height so that it may then move through the area by gravity.

Cotton is being cultivated as the first crop on most of the newly developed soils regardless of whether they had been alkali and high salinity soils or high producing soils. Officials stated that grain is not grown in the development of new lands because other Republics and areas can produce it more economically.

The team found it impossible to develop enough information within the time limits of its work schedule and travel plan to make an independent determination of the current national trend with respect to salinity of cotton soils. Clearly, salinity is a problem and the salting-up process is continuing. Corrective action is in evidence, but it was not possible for the team to determine whether on net balance the salinity problem is getting better or worse over a period of several years.

Consequently, the team has relied on the gradual expansion of cotton acreage and the rising trend in yields as an indication that the salinity problem, though naturally a negative factor, is not of such magnitude and severity as to offset the various plus factors and force a net reduction in cotton production. The conclusions the team has reached reflect this as well as an implied assumption that the resources committed to various ameliorating practices will be increased as necessary over the next several years to prevent any upward trend in net salinity causing either the acreage or yield of cotton to start trending downward.

Breeding and Genetics

At all levels and phases of USSR cotton production, there was a keen appreciation for the part that plant breeding, or the development of new or improved varieties, has played and will continue to play in the Soviet cotton industry. As in the United States, varieties of the Upland type (G. hirsutum L.) constitute the greater part of total cotton acreage. However, the acreage of varieties of the barbadense type (G. barbadense L.) is relatively greater in the USSR than in the United States. The growing of varieties of the barbadense or extra-long staple types has been especially encouraged and promoted in the Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan Republics and in one part of Uzbekistan. The famous 108F variety developed in the USSR still is the leading Upland cotton variety. Furthermore, it serves as the check variety, or standard-of-comparison, in current cotton breeding programs.

The necessity of having varieties with a practical degree of earliness of crop maturing and the desirability of increasing earliness through the application of plant-breeding techniques can be well understood by anyone who has studied a topographical map of the USSR cotton area. Not only are these areas farther north than most other cotton regions of the world, but many of them are situated at considerably higher elevations. Thus, it is essential that to be grown successfully and economically in the USSR, a cotton variety must be early maturing--and in the view of most people who work with the crop, the earlier the better. The verticillium wilt disease is one of the most serious problems in cotton production in the USSR. The greatest hope for solution apparently lies in the breeding of wilt resistant varieties.

Research on wilt resistance has been greatly expanded in recent years and a number of varieties reported to be verticillium wilt resistant or tolerant have been developed and released. Chief among these are Tashkent 1, 2, and 3. Testing programs which include these varieties are reportedly in progress in all major Upland growing areas. Though there is some uncertainty as to which of the three varieties is best adapted to a particular zone or ecological area, it was generally reported that the Tashkent varieties would out-yield the old standard 108F variety only on wilt infested soils. Present interest now centers on delineating such areas of infestation so that one of the resistant varieties may be planted on them.

Plant breeders also place fiber quality high on the list of priorities for character maintenance and improvement. In briefings held at fiber testing laboratories of several plant breeding institutes, the team gathered that all plant breeders were alert to the textile requirements at the spinning and weaving level and that special attention was paid to such raw cotton fiber properties as length, strength, fineness, and elongation in all breeding and selection programs.

Prior to the advent of the Tashkent varieties, Upland cottons were bred, maintained, and improved by selection and reselection within introduced stocks (agricultural varieties). Over the years, these varieties, among them 108F, no doubt have become so well differentiated genetically that biologically they are now sufficiently distinct from the old American Upland cotton from which they were originally extracted to be termed "Russian Uplands."

The Tashkent varieties 1, 2, and 3 were represented to the team as possessing a high degree of wilt resistance. A "wild" stock of cotton called G. Mexicanum (botanically: G. hirsutum L. var. Mexicanum) contributed germ plasm to these varieties through the hybridization of G. Mexicanum with certain Soviet varieties of Upland cotton. Breeding work on the extra-long staple cotton belonging to the species G. barbadense L. got underway 10 to 15 years after the work on Upland began. Stocks were imported from the United States, Egypt, and Peru and selection was carried out, particularly at stations in Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan where climatic conditions were thought to be most favorable of any location in the Soviet Union for longer staple cottons and where, in fact, the greater part of Soviet ELS cotton is grown.

As in the case of Upland cottons, earliness of crop maturity is a desirable characteristic in ELS cotton and Russian breeders have placed strong selection pressure on this character. As a result, ELS varieties have developed very short fruiting branches and have a more slender or upright and considerably more compact growth habit than the G. barbadense L. varieties grown in the United States and other countries.

Characteristically, the G. barbadense L. cottons are more tolerant to verticillium wilt than are most Uplands. However, wilt symptoms were observed on ELS cotton in a number of fields on the farms visited and breeding work is being conducted to develop greater wilt resistance. Certain sub-species or primitive types of G. barbadense L. cottons are being used in the breeding program as parental material for crosses with local ELS varieties.

The Soviet plant breeders often mentioned the collection of wild species and sub-species that have been accumulated beginning with Vavilov's expedition to Mexico in the 1920's. Consideration is being given to the use of interspecific hybridization in their breeding programs.

At the Plant Breeding Institute in Dushanbe, mention was made of the utilization of the hybrid vigor found in F_1 crosses between Upland and G. barbadense L. Seeds were produced by hand pollination

and yield increases ranging up to 50 percent were reported. However, the team saw no hybrid cotton, either on experimental stations or on the farms visited. In view of the labor and expense involved in the production of hybrid seed by hand pollination, the team is confident that such cottons are not being produced on a practical or commercial scale.

Planting Seed

The varieties of cotton to be grown in the various zones or regions of the USSR are determined by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, USSR, after consultation with specialists in the various institutes and experimental stations. Agronomists and other specialists on the state and collective farms are also consulted. Having determined the variety or varieties to be grown in each of the zones, and the quantities of seed that will be required for the following year, each farm approved for raising planting seed is given its goal.

Foundation or nucleus seeds are supplied to the seed increase farms by the experimental stations. The planting seed increases are grown on some of the best land available. The planting seed crop is harvested by hand. Special care is taken to make sure the cotton is dry when picked. The ginning is done at specially designated planting seed gins. Following ginning, first-cut linters are removed on linter saw stands. There is interest in removing all linters from planting seed but acid delinting facilities are not available and their experience to date indicates that mechanical delinting does considerable damage to the seed. A copper seed-disinfecting compound is applied to planting seed before it is bagged, stacked, and stored to await distribution to the production farms in the spring.

Life on Cotton Farms

The Soviets have made and are making progress in raising the level of living of people on cotton farms. Even so, it is the opinion of some who have studied rural life in the Soviet Union much more closely than the team could have, or did, that the average level of living now is probably no higher than was the level on American farms a generation ago. Importance is attached to improving living conditions, education, health, other social benefits, and cultural activities. On the farms visited, the team frequently had the opportunity to tour kindergartens, schools, libraries, cultural and exhibit halls, hospitals, farm stores, public memorials, and an occasional sports stadium and private home. On all farms, a significant part of the annual budget is allocated to public service uses.

The private plot still remains a vital part of the farm worker's home life. Each family on irrigated cotton farms has 1,500 square meters (about 0.37 acres) of land where he has his home and where he can grow anything he chooses. He is allowed to own two cows, 15 sheep, and unlimited poultry and bees. The products produced privately can be consumed by the farm family or sold either in the farmers' markets or

directly to the state. The average yearly income from such sales was reported to be about 840 rubles. In addition there is the value of the products consumed by the farm family. The average total yearly income (including wages) per family on one farm visited was said to be 3,000 rubles. With wages averaging about 200 to 250 rubles per month for a tractor driver and 110 to 130 for common labor, a family income of 3,000 rubles would indicate an average of more than one worker per family on many farms. This appears reasonable as families were reported to average somewhat larger in cotton areas than for the Nation as a whole. The farm worker is also allowed to own either a motorcycle, a car, or a horse. However, the high prices, the absence of credit sales, plus the limited number of new automobiles, hold the number of purchases to a low level. As an incentive for higher production, one farm reported having awarded several automobiles in 1971 for outstanding performance.

On collective farms, credits are frequently granted to help families build houses. On state farms, the houses are not "owned" and a small rent of 8 kopeks per month per square meter of living space is charged the occupant. The team was told that a family is allowed about 72-75 square meters (775-807 square feet) of living space, excluding kitchen and bath. Such a level would also suggest larger than average families in cotton areas and perhaps apply only to new construction inasmuch as the current national housing goal is 10 square meters (108 square feet) per person. Families also are furnished water, gas (if locally available), and electricity. Despite the improvements observed in many home facilities, sanitary conditions almost everywhere were found to be primitive. Outdoor toilet facilities and community bathhouses appeared to be typical on the majority of farms observed.

The farm school systems observed, from kindergartens to middle schools, appeared to be well-staffed and well-equipped. Friendly rivalry between students for high grades, etc., was evidenced through posted charts and pictures of the best students in the various classes. Extracurricular activities included: Soccer and chess teams for interfarm competition; and amateur art, theater, and musical groups. Some lower schools visited reported classes in cotton production and also small demonstration cotton plots where the young students could actively learn about cotton production.

Medical and health services were said to be adequate for the people on farms. Two small hospitals (infirmaries for nonserious illnesses) visited, however, appeared understaffed and underequipped. Ambulance service was available to move the very sick and those needing surgery to larger hospitals in the area. Health and leave benefits were reported to be well planned with an average of 20 days paid vacation per farm worker, full sick pay, and 5 months paid maternity leave (2 months before and 3 after delivery) being provided.

The retirement plan for farm workers was described as providing that men retire at 60, women with 5 or more children at 50, and women with less than 5 children at 55. Pension payments--which accounted for about 5 percent of one collective farm's total yearly budget--were reported to

be the same for both men and women. Payments range from about 60-120 rubles a month, but pensioners can and typically do continue to work-- thus receiving both wages and their full pension.

Small local stores are available at the central village on most farms. Shops for tailoring, dressmaking, shoemaking and repairing, barbering, and stores for canned goods, bakery items, meat, and dairy products were observed; calling attention to the relative self-sufficiency of the farm complex. Considering the high state-fixed prices on "luxury" items (fabric, clothes, household goods, leather goods, radios, televisions, cars, and jewelry) observed in state stores, the purchasing power of the farm worker is still quite limited.

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